The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Reported Proposition of Lopez to Surrender.

General McMahon the Bearer of the Offer.

The Fenian Question in the House of Commons.

An Earthquake Shock in Victoria.

PARAGUAY.

Proposition of Lopez to Leave on Conditions—Englishmen Refused Admission Within His Lines.

LISBON, Wednesday, June 30.

When the mail steamer left Rio Janeiro on the 8th inst., it was officially reported there that President LOPEZ had proposed to leave Paraguay on certain conditions.

One English and two American officers had been permitted to pass through the lines of the Allied army to the Paraguayan camp. The Americans were received by LOPEZ, but the Englishman was refused admission within his lines, and was obliged to return to Asuncion.

Report from Another Source—The Conditions of the Surrender of Lopez.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

A report, which comes from a Brazilian source, states that President LOPEZ has offered through General MCMAHON, the American Minister, to surrender his army on the condition that he be granted his personal freedom and be permitted to leave the country without molestation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Prisoners—Their Case Before the Commons—An Interesting Debate — Comments of the "Times" Thereon.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. MOORE called attention to the treatment of the Fenian prisoners, and moved a resolution that the Government ought to institute a public inquiry into the subject of penal discipline and reclassification of the prisoners, to inquire how far political prisoners should be regarded a separate class; and to consider how far the severity of past punishment may be regarded as reasonable ground for the favorable consideration of their cases. Mr. MOORE said he believed the majority of the Irish people sympathized with the Fenians, though unwilling to subvert the existing Government, and content to bear their present ills rather than fly to others they know not of. But no class was contented with the present state of affairs. He strongly condemned the harsh treatment of the Fenians, both before and after trial, and urged public inquiry thereinto.

Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, was not prepared to defend the treatment of the Fenians, but said that in general the law was insufficient to deal with political prisoners. The statements of cruelty were, however, exaggerated. At present their treatment was extremely lenient. They were separated from the other prisoners, and were not compelled to do anything degrading or submit to any humiliation.

Mr. SULLIVAN defended the conduct of the present Government respecting Fenianism, and accused Mr. MOORE of endeavoring to make political capital by pandering to the passions of those who have been convicted. He hoped the time would soon arrive when such discussions would cease and no political prisoners remain in custody.

On a division, the first part of the resolve was lost by a vote of 31 to 171.

Mr. MAGUIRE said it was impossible to press the latter part of the resolve, as the former portion had been negatived. He admitted the general sympathy of the Irish with Fenianism, but thought no harm would result if the Government extended clemency and released the prisoners still in custody.

The latter part of the resolve was then negatived. The House adjourned at 2:40 A. M.

The *Times*, this morning, commenting on the debate in the House of Commons last night, says: "The main consideration of the Government is the effect which the release of the Fenian prisoners will have. It must be remembered that all those who were guilty in an inferior degree have been set free; only the prime movers or active agents remain, all of whom have been sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, of which a small portion only has elapsed. The misery brought upon individuals and society, and the check to the prosperity of Ireland which they had caused, forbid their release. If justice requires satisfaction, men who deliberately planned, and in some cases, executed murder, cannot be set free, while others whose offences are as nothing in comparison, drudge on in slavery. The distinction between political and other offences cannot be admitted in the case of men who, with insufficient cause and no prospect of success, carried out their designs with treachery and cruelty. Murder was not less murder when accompanied by treason. There was nothing connected with the murders committed or attempted by the Fenians, which should give the perpetrators the dignity of insurgents.

The Coming Demonstration in Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, alluding to demonstrations expected in Ireland on the 12th of July, said party processions were always provocative of disturbance and ought to be prevented. He informed the House that the Government was determined to enforce the law against them, and prevent any breach of the peace.

The Irish Church Bill again in the Lords—Change in the Date of Disestablishment.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

Last evening the House of Lords went into Committee on the Irish Church bill, and discussed the question during almost the entire session.

The Earl of DENBEIGH opened the debate in a long speech, wherein he defended the Irish Catholics from the charge heretofore made of indifference to the question of disestablishment. He affirmed that the Irish regarded it as an act of justice.

Earl GREY moved to amend the preamble of the bill in some slight particulars.

Earl GRANVILLE opposed the proposition for concurrent endowment, and considered it altogether impracticable.

The Bishop of Oxford regarded the question of disestablishment as already fixed. He thought, however, that no portion of the funds ought to be secularized. After providing for the Church, the religious necessities of other bodies ought to be aided.

The Marquis of SALISBURY supported the principle of concurrent endowment in a long speech.

After a long discussion Earl GREY withdrew his proposition, and the consideration of the preamble was postponed.

The Earl of CARNARVON moved the substitution of the words "one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two," in the thirteenth clause, in the place of "one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one," as the date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

Much discussion ensued, and at length the Lords divided and the amendment was carried as follows:

For..... 130
Against..... 74

The clauses from numbers two to twelve inclusive, were then agreed to without discussion. Adjourned.

The Reform Club—Resignation of John Bright and William E. Forster.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

JOHN BRIGHT and WILLIAM E. FORSTER have resigned their membership in the Reform Club, in consequence of the failure of the Committee to elect as honorary member a gentleman whose name they had proposed.

SPAIN.

Increased Duties on Foreign Cereals—Rejection of the Proposition.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 30.

In the Cortes yesterday, the proposition for increased duties on foreign cereals was rejected by a large majority.

Expected Resignation of Admiral Topete and the Minister of Finance.

MADRID, Wednesday, June 30.

Admiral TOPETE, Minister of the Marine, and Señor FIGUEROLA, Minister of Finance, will probably soon resign.

PRUSSIA.

Health of Count Von Bismarck.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 30.

Count VON BISMARCK has gone to his estates at Varzin, where he will remain until October to recruit his health. He has been temporarily relieved from the performance of his duties as President of the Council of Ministers, but will continue to transact the business of the Federal Chancellorship.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Ten Hundred and Thirty-eight Knots Paid Out.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

A dispatch from Brest states that telegraphic advices from the steamship *Great Eastern* have been received up to Tuesday noon. At that time she had made 920 knots from Brest, and paid out 1,038 knots of cable. The signals were better than they have been at any time.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Defeat of the Mahommedan Rebels—Reported Loss of 20,000 Men—Continuation of the War in Japan.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, June 9, *via* LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.

A great and decisive battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the Mahommedan rebels. The latter were defeated, with the loss of 20,000 men.

The Chinese have offered further insults to foreigners.

The news from Japan is unfavorable. The civil war continued, and heavy fighting was anticipated.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

A New Line to New-York—The Trip to be Made in Twenty-four Hours—Fire on the Central Pacific Road—Earthquake at Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 29.

Successful experiments have been made in this city with a working model of an aerial navigation machine. It not only ascended into the air but was propelled in any required direction by the machinery, and it has the capacity for carrying eight or ten persons, being constructed for the purpose of making trips to New-York. The inventor is confident that the trip can be made in twenty-four hours.

The Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento to-day. J. B. CROCKETT and WM. LENSELNER were appointed for Judges of the Supreme Court of the State by acclamation.

The Russian-American Company has commenced suit against HIRAM KETCHUM, Jr., Collector of Customs at Sitka, for the illegal seizure of the Company's ship *Czarawich*, claiming $300,000 damages.

The California State Fair will open in Sacramento Sept. 6. The premiums offered amount to $20,000.

The United States steamer *Mohican* sailed to-day for ports on the Mexican Pacific Coast. It was announced yesterday that she would leave for Behring's Sea, with a scientific expedition, but in the meantime orders were received for her detention, and her destination was changed as above stated.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means are to-day inspecting the Custom-house, Post Office and bonded warehouses.

A portion of the snow-shed of the Central Pacific Railroad, near Emigrant Gap, has been destroyed by fire.

A committee of the Board of Supervisors will proceed to Vallejo in the morning to receive WM. H. SEWARD, and escort him to this city.

A shock of earthquake was experienced at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, on the 26th of June.

The Irish Republican Convention in Chicago—Card from the President of the Pennsylvania Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Wednesday, June 30.

The President of the Irish Republican Association, of Pennsylvania, in a card just issued, states that efforts are being made to pack the Irish Republican Convention, that takes place in Chicago on the 4th of July, with Irish Democrats from this and other States; that no delegate from Pennsylvania will be admitted to the Convention without credentials made out and signed by the proper authorities; that the Convention will assemble, not in the interest of any clique, or ring of Irish or American politicians, but to enunciate and give support to the principle of universal suffrage, protection to American industry, attachment to the American Union, and social and political elevation of the Irish race on both hemispheres.

Revenue Frauds in New-Orleans—Extensive Seizures by the Officers.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 30.

The investigations by Collector CASEY, which have been in progress some time, resulted in the seizure last evening of 4,490 boxes, 1,387 hhds. and 79 tierces of sugar, belonging to the importing houses of Messrs. AUGUSTE COUTERIE & Co., and placing under surveillance the entire stock of imported sugar in bond in this city, amounting to 17,060 boxes, 3,157 hhds., 133 tierces, and 259 bbls., all of which will be reweighed, and reclassified before being permitted to be withdrawn from bond with the view of detecting any further frauds which may have been committed. The investigations of the Revenue Officers show that the importers used false invoices, the sugar was classed too low and the weights returned almost invariably lower than the false invoices. Implicated in these frauds are a number of weighers, appraisers, examiners and inspectors appointed by Collector CASEY. It is supposed, however, that similar frauds have been practiced for a long period.

Suspicion was aroused by the difference in the weight of packages and quality of sugars from the same port, when Deputy Collector HERWIG had prepared an abstract giving the complete history of every package of sugar in bond, showing the uniform difference in weight, amounting to 250 pounds each hogshead, 45 pounds each box, on fraudulent invoices.

Several other importing houses are implicated, but no further frauds have been definitely fixed.

Maine Telegraph Company—Election of Officers.

BANGOR, Wednesday, June 30.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Maine Telegraph Company, held in this city to-day, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: HIRAM O. ALDEN and WM. A. SIMPSON, of Belfast; ALBERT W. PAINE, JACOB A. SMITH and ALBERT HOLTON, of Bangor; WM. P. MERRILL and RION BRADLEY, of Portland; EDWIN F. [LITTLEFIELD, of Winterport; ROBERT MOWE, of Eastport. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, HIRAM O. ALDEN was elected President, and WM. P. MERRILL, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT IN BALTIMORE.

Visit to the Works of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Party Accompanying Him—A Trip Down the Bay.

LOCUST POINT, BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, June 30.

General GRANT to-day, in accordance with a previously-expressed intention, visited Baltimore for the purpose of inspecting the extensive workshops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, their European wharves at Locust Point, and familiarizing himself with the localities and the ships and steamships plying between Baltimore and Bremen. He was accompanied by Postmaster-General CRESWELL, Secretary COX, of the Interior Department; Ex-Secretary of War EDWIN M. STANTON, Commissioner DELANO, of the Internal Revenue Department, and General HORACE PORTER, Private Secretary to the President. The special train arrived at Mount Clair Station a little after 10 o'clock A. M., where the distinguished party were met by the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and a number of the directors of the Company, Mr. LORD, President of the Indiana, Cincinnati and Lafayette Road, and others.

Immediately on arrival at Mt. Clair, the President and party proceeded to the workshops, visiting the great blacksmith shop, the foundry, pattern house, bridge shop, locomotive shop, in the order named, and then the car and other shops. On entering the blacksmith shop, the President was greeted with tumultuous cheers by the hundreds of workmen employed. The furnaces, trip hammers, rolling mills, &c., were in active work, and the President, with Mr. DAVIS, master machinist, passed up and down the immense building, examining the various operations, and after the inspection the President expressed great satisfaction at the completeness of the work, and remarked especially on the improvements of machinery in late years in economizing and saving labor, and said the visit to the shops of the Company showed that all railroad work could be done in this region as well as elsewhere.

The inspection over, the company partook of a collation provided by the officers of the Company, and then proceeded to the wharves of the Company at Locust Point, where they went on board the steamship *Baltimore* preparatory to taking a trip down the Bay.

On arriving at Locust Point and going on board the steamship *Baltimore*, the pioneer ship of the Baltimore and Bremen line, President GRANT and party were met by Admiral PORTER, Governor BOWIE, Mayor BANKS, Collector THOMAS, and other United States officials, and citizens of Baltimore; also a number of ladies. At 2 o'clock, the ship cast loose and proceeded on her voyage. While passing Fort McHenry, a Presidential salute was fired, which was responded to from a revenue cutter accompanying the ship. A fine collation was served, and after proceeding about twenty miles from the city, the President and party returned to Baltimore, where they arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, and took a special train for Washington.

The President expressed himself gratified and pleased with his visit, and the hospitalities extended by the Railroad Company and the officers of the ship, and remarked that it was the pleasantest day he had passed since his inauguration; that only one person had applied to him for an office, asking for a consulate, and he had gone off to Bremen on the *Baltimore* before he could give a reply to the request.

GETTYSBURG.

Preparations for the Dedication of the National Monument—Arrival of Distinguished Officers and Civilians.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, June 30.

A special train left Philadelphia at noon besides the cars for the excursion to Gettysburg. The Director's car of the Pennsylvania Railroad was devoted to General MEADE and his staff, composed of the following officers: General VAN VLIET, General DUNN, General BARSTOW, and Colonels FARNSWORTH, CADWALLADER, BIDDE and BREWER. Two other cars were occupied by the members of the Philadelphia City Council. One car was used for partaking of refreshments, and during the run they partook of a collation with General MEADE and staff as invited guests. The trip was made on time as far as Columbia, after passing over the substantial bridge over the Susquehanna, which has replaced the one destroyed during the raid into Pennsylvania. Passing over the Northern Central Road to Hanover Junction, the train having by this time become too large by the addition of cars containing a company of infantry from New-York and other passengers, it was divided in two by the addition of an engine, and reached Gettysburg at 8 o'clock. At every station crowds were assembled to obtain a glimpse at General MEADE, and he was hailed with cheers.

General MEADE was conveyed in a barouche to Spring's Hotel, which, as well as every other house, public and private, is filled to repletion. The City Council brought tents to camp out, but in consequence of the damp weather they will quarter themselves in their car.

Among the notables here are Governor PADELFORD, of Rhode Island; Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania; Governor FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin; and Ex-Governor WARD, of New-Jersey.

CUBA.

Steamship Arrivals at Havana.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 30

The United States flagship *Contoocook* arrived here this morning. She will return to Key West to-night. The steamer *Eagle*, from New-York, arrived this morning.

The Sudden Illness of Judge Harris at Union College—Further Particulars.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 30.

The Schenectady correspondent of the *Argus* says, in relation to the paralytic stroke suffered by Judge HARRIS at the Union College yesterday: "Judge HARRIS, who had been actively participating in the convivialities of the Trustees, and who was evidently delighted with the success, declined to speak when called upon by his class, (that of 1824,) and named Dr. DANA to make the reply. Complaining shortly afterward of feeling unwell he walked from the room, and it was not until some time had elapsed that a partial paralysis developed itself. Dr. VEDDER was immediately in attendance, and afterward Dr. FRANK HAMILTON was called in, and the graver symptoms passed away, and the Judge was soon in a way of recovery. The event cast a gloom over the otherwise brilliant day."

The Prohibitory Law in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The new prohibitory law goes into effect to-morrow forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, ale and lager. The State Chief Constable, JONES, has notified all parties interested of the fact. Developments are awaited with considerable interest, especially by the numerous lager-beer dealers and patrons.

Platform of the Maine Temperance Party.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The platform of the Maine Temperance State Convention recognises the necessity of sustaining the public credit and paying the public debt promptly, and the propriety of State legislation to develop the resources of the State; and believing that temperance will best promote these ends, favors the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, except as recognized by the laws, and a State Police to execute it. The final resolution pledges the support of the Temperance Party to Hon. N. G. HITCHCOCK.

The Coming Chinese Emigration Meeting in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 30.

At a preliminary meeting for the purpose of encouraging Chinese emigration, held at the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, composed of leading men of this section of the country, the following dispatch was read by the Secretary:

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.

To G. W. Gift:

Does the meeting at Memphis take place on the 13th of July? KOOPMANSHAAP, principal Chinese importer, will attend if answer is favorable.

(Signed) J. G. EASTLAND.

The Convention is called to meet at this place on the 13th of July, to be composed of delegates from all parts of the South, especially from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Virginia Politics—General Von Wyck at Petersburg—Fight Between Whites and Blacks.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 30.

Last night in Petersburg, Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, addressed a Republican meeting. The Conservatives present called for a division of time, and that not being allowed, the next Radical speaker was drowned by calls for Conservative speakers. The negroes then formed in a body and charged on the whites present, driving them away with bricks and chasing them through the streets. It appears that the whites went to the meeting with the impression that time was to be allowed. Neither party used firearms and nobody was seriously hurt.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

CHICAGO, Ill., Wednesday, June 30.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, the following were unanimously elected directors for the ensuing year: Erastus Corning, James F. Jay, C. S. Colton, Jno. C. Green, N. Thayer, J. M. Forbes, W. B. Bartlett, J. W. Brooks, Robert T. Watson, William Booth and J. Dawson.

The Cotton Crop—Encouraging Reports.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 30.

Accounts from all quarters represent the cotton crop, both Upland and Sea Island, as extremely promising. The apprehension of the caterpillar for this season are now to a great extent dissipated.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Governor MCCLURG has authorized a force to arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, SAMUEL HILDEBRAND, of St. Francoise. The Sheriff of Washington County has issued a proclamation warning the people against harboring him, and commanding all persons having knowledge of his whereabouts to communicate it to the proper authorities. A reward of $10,000 is offered for his arrest.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 30.—The House to-day voted against granting a charter to the Parallel Railroad. The vote was 104 in favor and 117 against the road. The opposition came from the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, with which it was to compete. The Senate voted against the road last week, and the enterprise is killed for the year.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 30.—GEO. COOK, of Portsmouth, of the fishing firm of WM. A. DUVALL & Co., was killed in the bay yesterday. He was in a seine-boat, which was run down by the steamboat *What Cheer*, and his back was broken by the wheel of the steamer.

READING, Penn., June 30.—JOSHUA D. RHOADES, conductor on a stone train, fell off the train near this city this morning. He was run over and instantly killed. RHOADES leaves a wife and four children in Pottstown.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., June 30.—Commodore MAURY, Professor of the Virginia Military Institute, has been tendered the Presidency of Alabama University. Governor PATTON, of Alabama, is at the Parish House.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 30.—Five laborers at Hoosac Tunnel were this morning accidentally precipitated 80 feet to the bottom of central shaft. Two of them were killed instantly and a third mortally wounded.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Filthy Rendering Boats of New-York and Brooklyn — Vagrant Dogs Again—The Belt Railroad Accidents—The Passengers on the "Saratoga."

The Metropolitan Board of Health held its usual weekly meeting yesterday, President LINCOLN, in one of his happiest moods, presiding. Many subjects were treated, some of them at extraordinary length, but very little business of public importance was transacted.

First in order came the "rendering-boat" nuisances, to which the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are hourly exposed. At the previous meeting the counsel was directed to draft an order of removal, applying particularly to the Brooklyn boat, and a general ordinance, applying to all cases of a similar character. Yesterday these were presented. The order compels the Brooklyn boat to leave the docks at once, and forbids her return to a point nearer than one mile distant therefrom, except when receiving the dead animals from the lighters, at which time she may approach as closely as 1,500 feet from the docks. The general ordinance forbids the "rendering" of dead animals on any boat when nearer than one mile from the shores or wharves of New-York or Brooklyn, except by permission from the Board of Health. It also forbids a nearer approach than that of 1,500 feet distant at any time. Both the order and the ordinance were adopted.

The exceptional clause in the ordinance was intended to apply to the case of the New-York Rendering Company's boat at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, which is doing its offensive business at this time under permit from the Board.

At a later stage of the meeting the Sanitary Superintendent presented a voluminous report upon the condition of the various fat-melting and bone-boiling establishments in the City, in which he commented very unfavorably upon the New-York Rendering Company's method of conducting business. Many of the places, he said, were in a filthy condition, but this was more remarkable in the particular instance just mentioned.

Commissioner STONE spoke strongly in favor of clearing away the boat at once, as an unbearable nuisance, that was seriously affecting the health of our people. He moved that a copy of the new ordinance be sent to the Company, together with a notification that on Friday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., they shall appear before Mr. SIMON HAWLEY, at the Board of Health Rooms, to show why their license should not be revoked.

The President of the Board indorsed Commissioner STONE'S remarks, and hoped that the Press would call upon aggrieved citizens to appear on the same day to give their testimony concerning the nuisance. The motion was adopted.

The subject of dog vagrancy and its relation to hydrophobia was next introduced. Several letters, some of them anonymous, from citizens who have suffered much annoyance from dogs, were read and ordered on file.

The counsel presented an ordinance which he had drafted in obedience to instructions, and which he thought would meet the exigencies of the dog matter. It provides that no dogs within the villages, towns or cities of the Metropolitan District shall be allowed to go at large beyond the owner's premises, unless in the immediate presence and under the actual control of some responsible person. The ordinance was referred to the Sanitary Committee to be remodeled.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendant MORRIS called the attention of the Board to the frequency of accidents at the intersection of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad lines, and the Belt Railroad, at Fifty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue, as already set forth in the TIMES editorial columns. He suggested that the New-Haven and Harlem Companies be required to keep flagmen at all exposed crossing on their City lines, to warn persons from crossings when trains are approaching. He likewise recommended that the Belt line be compelled to stop its cars, fully, at a distance of, at least, one hundred feet from the intersecting tracks. The recommendations were referred to the counsel.

Commissioner SWINBURNE asked that the healthy passengers of the steamer *Saratoga*, which arrived here on the 20th of June, having yellow fever on board, be permitted to come to the City. They had been transferred to the steamer *Prolic*, he said, after having entirely new clothing put on them, and it was perfectly safe for them to be allowed to land. The Board gave the permission by a unanimous vote.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON.

Close of the Fiscal Year—Flattering Results to the Treasury and the Government—Internal Revenue and Customs Receipts for the Past Four Years—The Stationery Contracts—Prominent Arrivals.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The fiscal year closes to-night with flattering results to the Treasury and the Government. The internal revenue receipts foot up for the month of June, $22,091,420, and for the year ending to-day, $158,287,176, or twenty millions more than Mr. MCCULLOCH predicted in his last report as Secretary of the Treasury, and exceeding by three millions the careful estimate of Special Commissioner WELLS. The Customs receipts for June approximate $11,500,000, and for the year will reach, when all the returns are in, $182,000,000, twelve millions more than Mr. WELLS' estimate, making a total of $340,000,000 from these two sources. To this must be added at least $30,000,000 for receipts from miscellaneous sources, making a grand total of $370,000,000 of receipts from all sources for the year 1869. The expenditures, which cannot be officially known for some weeks yet, will not probably exceed $325,000,000, so that the surplus for the year will probably be between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000. The following comparative tables of receipts from Internal Revenue and from Customs for the past four years are interesting:

	Internal Revenue.	Customs.
Year ending June 30, 1866....	$309,276,813	$179,046,651
Year ending June 30, 1867....	266,027,537	176,417,810
Year ending June 30, 1868....	191,087,589	164,464,599
Year ending June 30, 1869....	158,287,176	182,000,000

The internal revenue figures illustrate to what extent Congress has responded to the demand for reduced taxation, and they also demonstrate that further efforts in that direction must be controlled by great wisdom and discrimination. The decrease in the receipts for 1869 is almost wholly attributable to the repeal of the tax on manufactures at the second session of the Fortieth Congress. This tax yielded in 1867-68 over $39,000,000, and was wiped out at one blow.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACTS.

The bids for furnishing the Assessors and Collectors throughout the country with stationery for the next fiscal year, were offered to-day at the Internal Revenue Bureau. The bidding was very spirited and bidders were present from nearly all the principal cities in the Union. The Lockwood Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia bid exclusively for envelopes, and were the lowest bidders on that special article. Among the New-York firms who made bids were BOWNEY & Co., SPEAR, WOOLWORTH & GRAHAM, BRYSON & DEWITT, and BOGARDUS. The contracts will be awarded in a few days.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are Hon. N. P. BANKS, Hon. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH and lady, of Illinois; Hon. ROSWELL HART, of Rochester; J. H. RAMSEY, Esq., of Albany; Lord ADARE, of England, and EDMUND BURKE, of New-Hampshire.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE EX-PRESIDENT.

To-morrow afternoon President GRANT will attend the closing exercises at Georgetown College, and by invitation will distribute the premiums. ANDREW JOHNSON has also been invited, and will be present of course, both being honorary guests. Some people are of the opinion that something will happen.

THE FORGED LETTERS OF THE PRESIDENT AND MR. BORIE.

The correspondent who forged the letters of President GRANT and Secretary BORIE attempts to retaliate for his exposure by asserting that the conversation with REVERDY JOHNSON printed in the TIMES some weeks ago was untrue. Of course, after such an offence as he has committed, he doesn't expect anybody to believe anything he may say. The fact is that this same correspondent visited Mr. JOHNSON twenty-four hours behind the TIMES' representative, and Mr. JOHNSON refused to have any intercourse with him.

A DISAPPOINTED CROWD.

Some few of the friends of ANDREW JOHNSON endeavored to get up a serenade to that gentleman this evening, and the hat was passed around to-day among his former admirers, in the expectation of raising money enough to pay for a band. A moderate-sized crowd collected in front of his hotel windows this evening and waited patiently until about 10 o'clock, in the hope of hearing the Ex-President make one of his characteristic speeches. The minutes slowly passed into hours and no music came, and toward 10 o'clock the crowd dispersed, and ANDY was left alone in his glory.

POSTMASTER AT NEWARK.

Colonel WM. WARD was to-day appointed Postmaster at Newark, N. J. Colonel WARD was one of the most gallant soldiers that New-Jersey sent to the war. He was second in command of the Eighth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers; and, besides being badly wounded in the thigh, lost his left arm in the second battle of Bull Run.

A QUIET DAY.

To-day was a dull day for news and events in Washington. The President and all the members of the Cabinet, save General RAWLINS and Governor BOUTWELL, were out of town; FISH and ROBESON had gone North last night; HOAR was already gone, and COX, who returned from Ohio last night, and CRESWELL, who had been at Elkton, together with Commissioner DELANO and General PORTER, joined the President this morning on a day's excursion to Baltimore, upon the invitation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and ALBERT SCHUMACHER, Esq. The trip involved an inspection of the Company's works at Mt. Clare and an excursion down the bay on one of the Baltimore and Bremen steamers. The whole party returned here this evening, and but few people knew they had gone. The day was delightfully spent.

PERSONAL.

Secretary RAWLINS and Indian Commissioner PARKER left here this evening for Gettysburg.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, June 30.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner DELANO has received a letter from the Assessor at Cleveland, Ohio, inquiring as to the mode of taxing the excess of dealers' sales under paragraph 2, section 79, act of June 30, 1864, and of sales of liquor dealers under section 59, act of July 20, 1868, as amended by act of April 10, 1869, and replies:

Upon careful examination of the provisions of the law referred to, and comparing the same, I am of opinion that Congress intended by the act of April 10, 1869, to impose a tax on all sales in excess of the amounts specified, at proper rates, including not only units of hundreds and thousands, but fractions thereof, and you will hereafter assess upon such understanding.

COMING SERENADE TO EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Arrangements have been made for serenading Ex-President JOHNSON to-morrow night, when he will respond in a speech.

MINORS IN OFFICE.

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue DOUGLASS, in reply to a letter from a Deputy Collector asking whether a minor can give a legal bond, says that minors should not be appointed to office, for they cannot be bound in their bonds.

RAID ON GAMBLING-HOUSES.

The Police last night made a raid on four gambling houses on Pennsylvania-avenue, capturing their keepers while the machinery was in full play, together with twenty customers. They were all taken to the Station-house. The keepers were held in bail for their appearance at Court. The other parties were either fined or held as witnesses. The paraphernalia will be confiscated.

NAVY.

Commander Charles H. Cushman is detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting. The order assigning Captain Beardslee to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting is revoked, and he is ordered to the Hydrographic Office in this city. Lieutenant-Commander John C. Watson is detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to duty at Philadelphia. Surgeon A. C. Rhodes is ordered to the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Its Redemption—New Regulations of the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 30.

The following regulations are adopted in lieu of all which have been heretofore issued by the Treasury Department in regard to the redemption of United States currency:

I.—MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Mutilated currency is redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C., and by no other officer.

United States Notes.

Notes presented for redemption, the abrasion or loss of substance from which does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions, will be redeemed as whole notes.

1. Fragments of notes will not be redeemed in full, except when proof is adduced by affidavit that the missing parts of such notes have been totally destroyed, and stating the cause and manner of destruction. Less than half of a note is not redeemable at all, unless accompanied by such affidavit when presented by the holder. The character of the affiant must be certified to be good by a Magistrate, or other public officer.

2. In the absence of such affidavit, fragments of notes exceeding by measurement one-half their original surface, will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note; reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths.

3. Mutilated notes which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, so that it is certain they are genuine—will be redeemed at their full face value on presentation.

4. Fragments of legal-tender notes for which less than the full value has been paid, will be retained six months, to enable owners to return to the Treasury missing parts of such notes, and receive the amount previously withheld. Such return should give the date of the letter from this office transmitting the original remittance.

Interest-bearing Notes.

The rules for the redemption of mutilated United States notes are likewise applicable to mutilated interest-bearing notes.

Coupons of two-years' five per cent. Treasury notes, separated from the notes of which they constituted a part, are of no value except when presented for redemption with the notes *to which they belong*. Coupons should not be detached from the five per cent. notes except by Government officer authorized to redeem them at maturity. But this regulation does not apply to coupon notes or bonds other than five per cent. notes.

Fractional Currency.

Defaced fractional notes, if whole, are not considered as mutilated when presented for redemption; nor is an evidently accidental diminution reducing the note by not more than one-tenth of its size regarded as a mutilation.

1. Fragments of a note will not be redeemed, unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note, in which case a note, however mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths, except three-cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds.

2. Mutilations less than one-tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth of the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth its face value, or, if a three-cent note, by one-third its original value.

3. Fragments of a three-cent note will not be redeemed, unless such fragments constitute fully two-thirds of the note in its original form.

4. Mutilated notes presented for redemption must be in sums not less than $3 of their original value.

II.—CURRENCY NOT MUTILATED.

In general, currency is redeemable in accordance with the conditions printed upon each note.

United States Notes.

Assistant Treasurers and Depositaries are expected to exchange perfect notes for United States notes which are unfit for circulation when the same shall be presented for redemption or exchange.

The Department will receive, at its own expense, under the contract with Adams Express Company, from any officer of the Government, private party or corporation, notes which are mutilated or in any way unfit for circulation, notes of the denomination of $50, and notes known as the "convertible issue," authorized by the acts of Feb. 25 and July 11, 1862; provided they are sent in accordance with the regulations given herein as to amount and mode of transmission.

Fractional Currency.

1. All fractional currency, not mutilated, shall be redeemed by any Assistant Treasurer or designated Depositary of the United States, or a national bank designated as a Depositary of the United States, having Government funds, in sums not less than $3.

2. Before being presented for redemption, the currency must first be assorted into the different issues, which are easily distinguished; each issue must be assorted by denominations and inclosed in paper straps at least one inch wide, securely pinned; each strap, if the size of the deposit will admit, must contain 100 notes of the same denomination; on each strap must be written, with ink, the number of pieces and denomination inclosed, and the name of the owner.

3. The entire deposit must be securely done up in one package, and upon the wrapper the date of deposit, the amount inclosed, and the name of the owner must be indorsed with ink.

4. No less sum than $3 will be redeemed, and packages will be paid for in lawful money of the United States, in the order as to time in which they shall have been received, as soon as the currency can be counted and passed upon.

III.—MODE OF TRANSMISSION.

When parties making remittances fail to give their full address, the remittance will be retained until such address is furnished, accompanied by a satisfactory description of the package claimed.

By Express.

1. Direct all remittances intended for redemption to "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C."

2. Packages should be put up in wrappers of stout paper or cloth, tied with strong twine, secured with careful sealing and plainly marked on the outside, with the amount and nature of the contents, and with the full name and Post Office address of the consignor, thus:

Fra'l Currency for Redemption.
Treasurer of the United States,
Washington, D. C.,

From John Smith,
Smithville, Ohio.

When forwarded under contract, that fact should also be stated on the package as follows: "Forwarded under contract with Adams Express Company."

3. A letter of advice, written on not less than half a sheet of commercial note-paper, stating the name and full Post Office address of the owner, the amount of remittance and the manner in which returns shall be made, must be put inside the package.

4. Money for redemption may be sent at the expense of the Department by Adams Express Company, or by any express with which that Company has made such arrangement, provided the amount sent is $500, or more, or exceeds $1,000, or a multiple thereof by $500. This restriction is made necessary by the terms of the contract with Adams Express Company. Any expense to which the Department may be subjected through neglect to comply with the terms of this regulation will be deducted from the proceeds of the remittance before returns are made.

5. Postmasters, Internal Revenue Collectors, and their deputies, may remit, in sums of $100 or more, by express, free of charge; but this regulation is confined to the officers named.

By Mail.

1. Direct all remittances intended for redemption to "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C." Letters or packages addressed as above are delivered by mail, postage free, whether they contain money or not.

2. Money for redemption, after being prepared as heretofore directed, should be sealed or tied up in paper of suitable strength and plainly marked on the outside with the owner's name and full address, and with the amount inclosed; the package should then be sealed up in an envelope, together with a letter of advice, written on not less than a half sheet of commercial note-paper, stating the name and full Post Office address of the owner, the value of the remittance, and the manner in which returns shall be made.

3. Remittances to the Treasurer by mail are invariably at the risk of the owner. All communications to the Treasurer in regard to packages ascertained to be lost in transmission by mail, will be referred for investigation to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, to whom any further inquiry on the subject should be addressed.

4. It is a protection against loss to register letters containing money, but the registry fee should in all cases be prepaid by the party remitting.

IV.—RETURNS—HOW MADE.

Proceeds of remittances will be returned in all cases to the person who made the remittance.

1. Returns for amounts less than $5, unless instructions are

A SUMMER DAY'S TRIP.

How and Where to go for a Single Day's Pleasure.

The New-Yorker's Short Route Guide—Interesting Particulars and Good Advice About the Pleasure Resorts near the Metropolis—Fishing Banks, Coney Island, Long Branch, Bath, Rockaway, Staten Island, New-Rochelle, North River, Lake Mahopac, Fire Island and Bay Ridge as Watering Places.

As the Summer solstice is now upon us, people are turning their attention toward the selection of some watering-place or rural retreat, wherein they may pass away the "heated term." Old New-Yorkers are very generally acquainted with the fashionable resorts that have for years attracted the more wealthy of our citizens. Judging from present appearances, there will be no lack of Metropolitan visitors to these, this season, and no less display of wealth than has characterized our more opulent pleasure-seekers in past years. There is among us, however, a deserving class of citizens whose purses are not sufficiently plethoric to allow of their continued stay at the fashionable watering-places, but who, nevertheless, desire to inhale the ocean breeze "by spells," for a day or two at a time, or to give their wives and little ones the benefits arising from a change of scene and the breathing of pure country air. To this latter class a summary of the means whereby they may accomplish their desires, and the localities in proximity to the City which they can visit for a day's enjoyment will not prove uninteresting.

THE FISHING BANKS.

Nearly every Gothamite has "done" the fishing banks, and heartily enjoyed the sport arising from the annual piscatorial excursions which have become an "institution" among our people. Opportunity is now afforded those who desire it to indulge in an ocean sail, and to pursue Waltonic pleasure at the same time. Steamers sail from Christopher-street, and from Pier No. 4 North River, and from Eighth-street and Peck-slip, East River, every morning, except Saturday and Sunday, for the banks. Those who make this excursion can enjoy several hours of piscatorial sport, and return before nightfall, thus insuring a day's pleasure, with all the benefit arising from the ocean breeze, at a comparatively small outlay.

CONEY ISLAND.

To such as wish to indulge in ocean bathing, and to inhale the sea air for a few hours, there is Coney Island, quite near to our Manhattan homes, being only twelve miles distant. It has a fine beach fronting the ocean, and every facility is afforded for laving oneself in the breakers that continually roll over the strand. Hotel accommodations may be found here, and rarely does one participate in productions of a better cuisine than those to be found at the "Pavilion" or the "Tivoli." If desired, the visitor may take part in the clambakes and chowders that are here served up, and the excellence of which have made the island famous over the whole country. Coney Island may be reached by the steamer *Naushon*, or by the *Sylvan Shore*, two excellent boats that are run during the season by the Messrs. WILSON. Gentlemen may take their wives and families by these boats with perfect assurance that the trip will be in every way agreeable and pleasant. The *Naushon* leaves Pier No. 51 North River, at 9:20 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; Pier No. 29 North River, at 9:40 A. M., 12:40 and 3:40 P. M., and Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. The *Sylvan Shore* leaves as follows: North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, 8 A. M.; Broome-street, New-York, 8:20 and 11:20 A. M., and 2:20 P. M.; Pier No. 24, New-York, 8:40 and 11:40 A. M., and 2:40 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3 P. M. The land route to the island is by steam cars from Brooklyn, *via* Greenwood and New-Utrecht. After spending nearly all day within sight of old Ocean's billows, and listening to the music of his surges, the visitor may return to the City, by either boat or rail, in time for supper at home.

LONG BRANCH

deservedly occupies a prominent rank among the Summer resorts that are frequented by our citizens. It is one of the more modern watering places, and is patronized by numbers of wealthy and fashionable pleasure-seekers. Its proximity to the City specially recommends it to such as wish to spend a day in the country, while the invigorating influences of its ocean breezes, combined with its bathing privileges, make it peculiarly a desirable locality for a few hours' sojourn. Seven first-class hotels, and others of smaller dimensions, furnish accommodations for the visitors, the fare and appointments of which are well-fitted to supply the wants of the most fastidious. The angler may find admirable sport in the vicinity—the Shrewsbury River on the one side, and the Ocean on the other swarm with every variety of fish. A favorite route to Long Branch is by the Seaside Railway, steamer *Magenta*, from foot of Barclay-street, twice daily during the season. Time to the Branch, one hour and a half.

BATH, L. I.

Long Island presents an admirable locality for a cheap excursion in Bath, which is reached by dummy cars from Brooklyn, *via* Greenwood. In the vicinity of the ocean shore here are the Summer residences of many of our prominent citizens, that of Ex-Mayor GUNTHER being one of the finest. Sea bathing, boating, fishing, &c., may be enjoyed here to the heart's content. The Bath Hotel affords ample accommodation for visitors, and is well patronized throughout the season. An excursion to Bath, returning the same day, affords one a deal of pleasure at a modicum of expense.

ROCKAWAY.

The poet has made immemorial this favorite resort in the lines:

"Many an hour i've wiled away
On the beach at Rockaway,"

and of all the watering-places in the vicinity of New-York there are few that continue to hold their reputation better than this one. The new South Side Railroad, starting from the foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, takes the visitor to Valley Stream, six miles beyond Jamaica, L. I., where connection is made by every train with the new Rockaway Railroad. Sea bathing, fishing, clambakes, &c., are among the sports incident to a trip to Rockaway. Hotel accommodations are plentiful, and the charges moderate. The ocean view here is probably unsurpassed by that to be obtained from any point on the Atlantic coast. The drives in the vicinity are numerous and delightful. Of late years the building of Summer residences in this vicinity has greatly increased, and some of our wealthiest citizens have selected this locality as the site of their rural homes during the hot season.

STATEN ISLAND.

Few localities in the vicinity of the Metropolis are more attractive during the Summer season than Staten Island. The sail by either of the routes (north shore and south shore) is delightful and invigorating, and the scenery pleasing in the extreme. Gentlemen's residences and neat Summer cottages, half hidden amid exuberant foliage, dot the island shores, and, especially in the vicinity of New-Brighton, present a scenic panorama that is rarely equaled. Small towns are scattered here and there, breaking on the vision as the steamer passes along, and forming an ever-changing picture of both natural and artistic beauty. On the north shore are New-Brighton, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Factoryville, Port Richmond and Elm Park; and on the south side, Vanderbilt's Landing, Stapleton, the Quarantine and various hamlets of more than ordinary attractiveness. The sail to the extreme end of the north shore route (Elm Park) occupies about an hour's time, and the opportunity afforded in this, as in other places on the island at which the boats stop, for enjoying a day's rusticating are many and varied. Three steamers, the *Pomona*, *Thomas Hunt* and *Huguenot*, run almost every hour from Pier No. 19, North River, stopping at all the landings on the north shore route, and the boats from the foot of Whitehall-street run hourly during the day, making stoppages at all the landings on the south side. For pleasure parties or family picnics, under the shady boughs of wide-spreading oaks and elms, there is no place in the vicinity of New-York more easy of access or more truly rural than Staten Island.

NEW-ROCHELLE.

Those who desire to enjoy a fine view of Long Island Sound, or to participate in a day's aquatic sport, can hardly do better than take a trip to New-Rochelle, in Westchester County, just eighteen miles distant from New-York, *via* the New-Haven Railway. The scenery in this locality, either landscape or watercaspe, is surpassingly beautiful, and cannot fail to prove enjoyable, while the invigorating breezes from the Sound, as well as those from the island country, buoy up the spirits and increase the appetite. Which latter [illegible]

tels in this delightful country town. Fishing of superior quality, and boating and bathing *ad libitum* are inducements sufficient to attract the denizen of the City, who desires, for a day, to shake off the dust and care incident to metropolitan life.

There are few more enjoyable means of pleasure than may be found in

A DAY TRIP UP THE NORTH RIVER,

and many families make it a point to go on this trip at various times during the hot season, in lieu of an inland journey to some rural spot, and spending a day in the country. The magnificence of the scenery on the Hudson is proverbial, and has been "written up" so often that any attempt at describing it here would be superfluous. By taking one of the day boats to Albany, the *Chauncey Vibbard* or the *Daniel Drew*, one can sail up the river as far as Poughkeepsie, dine there, have time enough to saunter through the town, and take the down boat in returning home, arriving here by o'clock in the evening, after having enjoyed a sail of 150 miles. If the pleasure-seeker chooses, he may stop at West Point, fifty-one miles from the City, taking either the boat or the Hudson River Railroad, and inspect the Academy and the military curiosities there, and have ample time to enjoy a comfortable dinner at COZZENS' or ROE's before taking the down boat or train, so as to reach the City before bedtime. A most pleasurable excursion may thus be enjoyed at moderate cost.

LAKE MAHOPAC

is well known as a famous Summer resort, and in point of natural beauty it is probably unsurpassed by any watering-place in the State. The scenery all around this region of Putnam County, embracing what is known as the Croton water-shed, is highly picturesque, while boating and fishing on the lake add to the inducements that attract the pleasure-seeker. Hotel accommodations at the lake are plentiful and of excellent character. The drives through this hilly region are numerous, and the panoramic view one gets in passing along is superb. Breathing for a few hours the pure, invigorating mountain air of this healthy region, is of itself sufficient to repay one for the outlay of time and money in making the trip. Take the Harlem train (7 A. M.) to Croton Falls, 54 miles, and thence by stage or private conveyance to the lake. Return can be made by 10:30 P. M.

FIRE ISLAND.

When a fashionable watering-place becomes yearly very crowded, a few persons of enterprise select some other locality where the Summer season may be enjoyed, minus the crowd which gathers at the more and better-known resorts. A number of leading merchants and lawyers of this City, acting on this idea, two or three years ago fixed upon Fire Island as an accessible and appropriate place for Summer residences for their families. Since then it has acquired a high reputation as a good bathing place, and becomes still more reputably known by reason of the polished character of its visitors. It is reached by the new South Side Railroad of Long Island, passengers for Fire Island getting out at Islip Station, forty-three miles from New-York, where they take a small steamer and sail across the South Bay to the island. A view of the sea is here enjoyed, and in the bay there are ample fishing and boating facilities. The cool breeze from the ocean which sets in every evening renders an excursion to this locality highly enjoyable; while its accessibility to the City (the South Side Railroad running many trains every day) makes it peculiarly a desirable spot in which to spend a hot and sultry Summer day.

BAY RIDGE.

Bay Ridge, Long Island, has recently become a favorite place of Summer resort, both for families who desire to spend the season out of the City, as well as for excursionists who have only a day, and not a great amount of money, to spare. An excellent hotel, the Dellwood House, as well as numerous first-class boarding-houses, have recently been established here, and the indications are that they will all have abundant patronage during the prevalence of the "heated term." The Ridge is situated a short distance beyond the South Brooklyn line, on the road to Fort Hamilton, and commands an excellent view of New-York Bay, Staten Island, and its surroundings. It is reached by a twenty minutes' sail by steamer from the foot of Wall-street, and is also accessible at all hours of the day by cars from the Fulton and Hamilton avenue ferries. Bay Ridge combines the advantage of near proximity to the City with complete rural privacy.

CHINA.

The Silk Trade—The American Minister —Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Hong Kong news is to May 19. The *News* thus refers to affairs in the silk country:

"According to advices from Shanghae, dated the 13th instant, the reports from the silk country are that everything is going on satisfactorily, especially in the Tsatlee districts, where they have had very favorable weather, and where the quality is expected to be very good. As regards quantity, of course very little can even be guessed at, yet 60,000 bales are spoken of by foreigners for the season, but this is probably an extreme estimate. The total talk of 50,000 bales leaves are much dearer than last year; they are $3 per picul, and last year they were $2, when the crop amounted to 47,000 bales.

In the Ten districts, the weather has also been most favorable, and the quality of the crop is expected to be better than last season's. At Nip-car-see and Yung-kow-long, the market is already open, at 360 to 400 cash per catty at the former, and 450 to 480 cash at the latter. These are rather below last Summer's country prices, but tea will only be laid down by the teamen in Hankow, at almost last year's prices.

The American Minister has returned from his southern trip to the Consular ports, and with him came the United States Consul-General, Mr. SEWARD, from Shanghae.

There is an uneasy feeling among the Chinese officials with reference to the future course of political events here. There is nothing to complain of concerning outside matters, however, as everything has so far worked to their signal advantage.

The following items are from the *China Mail*:

The *Recorder* states that a military official from Pekin is at present in Shanghae offering large premiums to Europeans of military experience to join the Imperial forces. The Pekin Government, it is believed, are in great fear of further encroachment by Russia.

From Kelung, Formosa, we learn that negotiations are being made for the purchase, by a foreigner, of a coal mine. As yet the price asked is rather too high. Several buildings are in course of construction by the Custom service. Other buildings are in abeyance pending instructions from Pekin.

TSENG-KWO-FAN is said to have recently advised Prince KUNG to fight the English and have no more treaties. He is extremely desirous of retiring into private life, but is not permitted by the Government.

A memorial church to St. Francis Xavier has been consecrated on the Island of San Juan, some 600 miles from Hong Kong, and the scene of his death in 1552. A large party of residents went over to the ceremony, which was very impressive.

A report is current that the emigrants on board the *F. A. Palmer*, which left on the 14th inst. for San Francisco, rose *en masse* when near Amoy and murdered the entire crew. We can obtain neither confirmation nor detail of the report.

The American bark *Arthur*, Captain CROSBIE, which left here for Tien-tsin on the 9th inst., has been lost on the Pratas Shoals.

Continuation of the Yerger Trial—Bearing of the Prisoner.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

JACKSON, MISS., Monday, June 28.

At the Military Commission, to-day, further testimony was offered by the defence as to the insanity of the prisoner YERGER. The Commission adjourned till Tuesday. The prisoner, in his bearing before the Commission, does not betray any signs of oppression. He cannot be said to be defiant, but he is not in the least abashed. He has been treated with considerable leniency by the military authorities. Once or twice daily the carriage containing Mrs. YERGER, the two daughters, young ladies of 18 and 15, and one or two young children, may be seen driving through the camp to the prisoner's quarters, bringing creature comforts to him. The privilege appears to have been abused, and whisky and money have been conveyed to him. He is not now permitted to receive anything from outside, and is confined strictly to army rations. JOHN K. YERGER, the uncle, and GEO. YERGER, the brother, who have been in confinement since Col. CRANE's death, were this day released under bonds.

Death of Hon. Thomas R. Ross, of Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 29.

Hon. THOMAS R. ROSS died suddenly at his residence, near Lebanon, Ohio, yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, at the age of 80 years.

Mr. ROSS represented the district of which Warren County was then a part, in Congress, in 1820, and voted for the Missouri Compromise. He was for many years one of the leading members of the Bar in Warren County, and was the preceptor of Hon. THOMAS CORWIN in the study of the law, Mr. CORWIN afterward marrying his sister, and becoming his partner in the practice of the law.

Mr. ROSS retired from practice fifteen or twenty years ago, since which time he has been living upon his farm, near Lebanon. For the last two years he had been suffering from blindness, occasioned by cataract. He was a man of great ability and learning, and unimpeachable integrity, and in his death Ohio loses another of the great and good men, now becoming so few, who gave to the State, early in her history, the proud place in the Union which she still maintains.

The Health of Alexander H. Stephens.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, June 27.

We regret to learn, by a letter from a gentleman of Mr. STEPHENS' household, that the health of the great statesman, for the last four or five days, has been quite bad. A severe bilious disorder has induced a return of the painful symptoms from which he has suffered so much lately, growing out of the injury sustained by the falling upon him of a heavy gate.

OUT OF STATE PRISON.

Edward B. Ketchum, the Forger, Released on Habeas Corpus.

A Judgment of Governor Hoffman Called in Question—A Singular Plea Set up—Ketchum Remanded to Prison to Await the Decision.

In the Summer of 1865 EDWARD B. KETCHUM, a young man connected with the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO., bankers of this City, was arrested on the charge of forgery. His operations at that time sent a thrill throughout all commercial circles. The amount of checks and other papers which the young man forged was large. From testimony on file in the Court, it appears that the amount of assets lost to the firm of KETCHUM, SON & CO., prior to August 1, 1865, by reason of EDWARD B. KETCHUM'S operations, was upward of $2,000,000; that the amount of outstanding stock contracts in which he was concerned on Aug. 14, 1865, was upward of $14,000,000. This appears from affidavits which were read before the Court of General Sessions, Recorder (now Governor) HOFFMAN presiding, on the 30th day of December, 1865, when young KETCHUM, having pleaded guilty to the indictment for forgery, was brought up for sentence. Instead of being tried, as he should have been, on all the indictments found by the Grand Jury, and the penalty for which on conviction would have been imprisonment for the quarter part of life, KETCHUM was charged only with the crime confessed by him, and was sentenced to State Prison for four years and a half. He went to Sing Sing about the 1st of January, 1866, and one would suppose that the term—four and a half years—would expire July 1, 1870. But they have a rule in Sing Sing by which it is provided that if a prisoner, sentenced for a term of years, is on his good behavior from the beginning of his term of imprisonment, eleven months shall be a year for the first two years; ten months shall be a year for the next two years, and all over four years, who have been on good behavior, shall be regarded as serving nine months to the year. There is no dispute, probably, but that young KETCHUM's conduct has been excellent from the start, and hence he would, according to the regulations, have been legally entitled to his discharge about six months hence.

But his friends have not been content to await the passage of time. The power of the Supreme Court has been invoked. Application was made to Judge G. G. BARNARD for a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*. The Judge granted the writs, and the same were made returnable yesterday. The prisoner was brought from Sing Sing on Tuesday, and the following proceedings followed yesterday in the Supreme Court:

District-Attorney GARVIN said that on Monday evening he was served with writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of EDWARD B. KETCHUM, who is now serving out a term of imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. To the *habeas corpus* he returned the original copy of his conviction and sentence for forgery in the third degree, and this confession. To the *certiorari* he returned the indictment, the conviction and Mr. VANDERVOORTS, certified copy of the record.

Judge BARNARD said that previous to granting the writs he had made a very careful examination of the papers upon which the application was made, and from that examination he had become satisfied, so far as he could be on an *ex parte* statement of the case, and before hearing the arguments of the District-Attorney—that the prisoner was sentenced for an offence of which he had not been properly convicted.

Mr. W. O. BARTLETT appeared as counsel for the prisoner, and stated that inasmuch as what the Court had just stated, was, in substance, the position he had taken, he would say nothing more in opening, but would wait to see what was the argument of the District-Attorney.

District-Attorney GARVIN commenced by saying that the indictment in this case charged that in August, 1865, he, KETCHUM, uttered and passed fraudulently, on a national bank, certain forged gold checks, knowing them to be forged; that he procured money thereon. The indictment was in the ordinary form. His Honor Judge BARNARD had passed upon the legality of similar indictments at least 500 times, while sitting as Recorder in the General Sessions, and as Judge of the Supreme Court in the Oyer and Terminer. No Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting either at Chambers or Special Term, had the right to interfere by *habeas corpus* where the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction had passed into execution, except in the cases expressly provided for by the statute. It had never been done, and never attempted before, except in one instance—that of the case of DANIEL SICKLES. The statute provided for by statute were where a State prisoner has committed a felony while in prison, serving out his time, and where a prisoner under sentence becomes insane in prison.

Judge BARNARD interrupted the District-Attorney by asking if a Judge of the Supreme Court could not interfere where a man was convicted of petit larceny and sentenced for manslaughter.

Mr. GARVIN said that was not the case he was talking of. This was the case of a man indicted for forgery, who confessed the forgery, was convicted of forgery, and was sentenced for that forgery to four years and six months' imprisonment. Three years and six months of that sentence had elapsed. This day six months of his sentence had been removed under the statute by his good conduct. Six months more were still to be passed. It was one of the boldest of forgeries. Should the Court now be disturbed by a single Judge on *habeas corpus*, all our State Prisons would soon be without inmates. The indictment, he insisted, was good. It charged the uttering of false and counterfeit checks. These checks were deposited as securities, and money was drawn against them. The statute made such practices forgery. Every person knew that the operations of KETCHUM were forgeries, and he had so confessed. The writ could not be prosecuted unless all statute law, all common law, and all common sense and common justice were to be trifled with and disregarded. The sentence on KETCHUM is final judgment, and the statute expressly forbids the Courts from interfering in all such cases. The District-Attorney read from the statute, 2 R. S., p. 797, as follows:

"The following persons shall not be entitled to prosecute the writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari*: * * * Persons committed or detained by virtue of the final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree." Section 57 provides: "But no Court or officer, on the return of any *habeas corpus* or *certiorari* issued under this article, shall have power to inquire into the legality or justice of any process, judgment, decree or execution specified in the preceding section."

Mr. W. O. BARTLETT, in behalf of the prisoner, contended that the prisoner is imprisoned for a different offence from that of which he was convicted; for a felony of which he has not been tried or held to answer upon any indictment of a Grand Jury, and consequently his imprisonment is illegal, and the sentence entirely void from the beginning. The prisoner is undergoing punishment in the State Prison at Sing Sing, under color of the authority of a sentence of the Court of General Sessions, in this City, Dec. 30, 1865, to four years and six months' imprisonment in a State Prison. The sentence is for the felony of forgery in the third degree. The only offence of which the prisoner has been convicted is that of uttering and publishing some forged checks. Uttering and publishing forged checks as true and with intent to defraud, is an offence; but it is not forgery any more than it is arson or manslaughter. Forgery at common law is defined as the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another's rights. It is the making, altering, forging or counterfeiting, that constitutes the forgery. Uttering and publishing is quite a different thing from making and forging. Uttering and publishing does not constitute forgery. * * * The Court had no jurisdiction of this cause, because there had been no presentment or indictment by a Grand Jury, and the Court could not get jurisdiction any other way. If the General Sessions could lawfully pronounce this sentence against KETCHUM for an offence of which he had not been convicted, then the same Court, with equal propriety, might sentence any other man for an offence of which he had not been convicted. If it could sentence KETCHUM for forgery, of which he has not been found guilty, then it might just as well sentence the late Governor HOFFMAN for manslaughter to imprisonment for life. If there would be no legal foundation for the sentence of HOFFMAN, no more was there a legal foundation for the sentence of KETCHUM. Yet, would any lawyer doubt that Governor HOFFMAN could be rescued, legally, from imprisonment so imposed? Or would any Judge of the Supreme Court hesitate to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* to release him from such confinement? But it is said that if the prisoner was not convicted of forgery, he was convicted of something else; that he did plead guilty to an indictment for uttering and publishing certain false instruments in writing. The fact that the prisoner pleaded guilty to an indictment charging a different offence has no bearing on this case. A confession will extend no further than to the facts charged in the information; therefore, if the offence be not brought by the information within the act of Parliament upon which the conviction is founded, the defendant's confession will not make the conviction good. * * * And will it be seriously contended that a conviction of one offence will justify a sentence for a different offence? If so, then a conviction of any one offence will justify a sentence for any other offence; and a conviction of petit larceny would warrant a sentence for murder.

District-Attorney GARVIN replied briefly to the argument of Mr. BARTLETT, reiterating his convictions that the Supreme Court has no right and no power in the premises. He was very emphatic and pointed in his assertion that his Honor ought, could not, and must not discharge this prisoner under the present condition of things.

Judge BARNARD said that after listening to the arguments his mind was somewhat in doubt. He would direct that the prisoner be committed to the City Prison until Friday morning next, when a decision would be rendered.

Mr. KETCHUM then left the Court-room in charge of an officer, followed by the crowd of spectators.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY CASE.

Trial of Hayman, the Suspected American Express Messenger, in Cincinnati —The Case for the Government—Singular Result—The Judge's and the Jury's Action.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Friday, June 25, 1869.

Our city has to-day, by a judicial achievement that has startled and astounded everybody, won the right to wear the belt for criminal Judges. It seems that on the night of the 11th of March, 1868, STEPHEN B. HAYMAN, the American Express messenger between Richmond, Ind., and this city, pretended to have been robbed of $20,000 between Glendale and Lockland. His explanation of the affair was so utterly unsatisfactory that the facts were at once investigated, and resulted in his indictment by a Grand Jury of Hamilton County for embezzlement, and yesterday he was brought to trial. To sustain the indictment a chain of clear, connected and conclusive proof was adduced, tracing the money into his hands. His explanation of its loss was that immediately after the train left Glendale masked robbers entered the express car, knocked him senseless, robbed his safe and escaped. To some he had reported that there were three robbers, to others only two robbers. To some witnesses he stated that he only saw their boots, to others their masks. The State met this explanation with proof that turned it into ridicule. The room of the express messenger on that occasion was in the same car with the mail and baggage rooms. The baggage room was in front, next was the mail room, and then the express room, which was next to the passenger coach. The express room had in it four doors, one at each side and one at each end. Those in the sides were only used to receive and discharge freight, were fastened with a spring lock, and were never open under way. The door in the end next to the passenger coach also fastened with a spring lock, and the door leading toward the mail and baggage rooms was always open, having no shutter.

Witness SKILLMAN testified that immediately after leaving Glendale, he passed from the baggage room, through the express room, and closed the door next to the passenger coach after him as he went out. That when he passed through the express room, HAYMAN (the prisoner) and HATMAKER, the baggage master, were engaged in conversation in that room alone. HATMAKER testified that as soon as SKILLMAN passed through the express room, he, HATMAKER went immediately into the mail room and laid down on the distributing table, with his face to the door, looking into the express room; that nobody could have passed into the express room without his seeing them, and that no one did pass into that room after he came out of it, from that direction. Here, then, we have HAYMAN locked in the express room by three doors, while the fourth is under the eye of a sentinel. Suddenly, within the space of one minute after he had left him alone, and in good health, he hears groans. He hurries into HAYMAN's room and finds him prostrate and apparently senseless, with several slight gashes on his right temple, which is bleeding freely. Water is brought and thrown in his face, when, with remarkable suddenness, he comes to and commences fighting everybody around him, and proclaiming that he has been robbed. Unfortunately, however, the blunders he committed in putting up the job, left the attempt at imposture so perfectly transparent that it took but a glance to see through it instantly. In the first place, he fell with his head toward the door at which he said the robbers entered. Blows never knock men in the direction from which the blow is given. Secondly, sitting, as he said he was, the robbers would have stricken him on the back of the head, or else the man who did strike must have deliberately walked around to look him in the face and then have stricken him with his left hand.

LARRY HAZEN's testimony made doll rags of this flimsy part of HAYMAN's story. In the third place it appeared in evidence that HAYMAN had with him on that trip or "run" not only $20,000 in some forty or forty-five money envelopes, but some six or eight other packages similarly put up, containing jewels, watches and other valuables, not one of which was taken, while of the money packages not one was left. Of this feature in the transaction the counsel for the Express Company made a telling use, as he did also of the fact that the robbery was committed in the space of one minute; showing that it would take any man, not an Express messenger or clerk, from fifteen to twenty minutes to have separated the packages containing money from those containing none. The State also proved that the wounds on HAYMAN's temple were very slight, and that there were six of them, and nearly all in the same place, and that he had not a scratch or bruise upon him elsewhere. The counsel for the prosecution urged with force that if he had been assailed by robbers he would have thrown up his arms to ward off the blows, and that on his hands and arms there would have been left the scars and marks of violence, and that no man on earth would have meekly held his head still while being assailed by a highwayman until stricken the sixth time in the same place. In a violent rencounter not only the head but the whole person of the assailed and assailant always changes position every second.

The jury gave unflagging attention to every witness on the stand, and often propounded searching questions exhibiting a rare degree of intelligence, worthy in every respect of the high social and business position held by the individuals composing it in our community, and when the State closed, that the prisoner was guilty, not one of them entertained the shadow of a doubt. When, however, the State rested, prisoner's counsel moved the discharge of the prisoner, because the State, he said, had made out no case. In this motion argument was heard, *pro* and *con*, and the Court wound up the farce with a decision discharging prisoner. It smote everybody in the Court-house, that did not already know that was to be the course the case was to take, with unutterable astonishment, and when the jury were called upon to play a part in a transaction so disgraceful and scandalous, they openly rebelled, stubbornly refused to become *parties to criminis* with the Judge, demanded and required that they should be allowed to free themselves from the infamy of such a verdict by stating in it that it was found under the Court's instructions. The American Express Company stopped at no expense to assist the State to bring the culprit to justice. The jurisdiction of State Courts is confined to State boundary lines. They have no power to compel a witness who resides in another State to appear before these Courts, and the law is inexorable in requiring that a prisoner shall be confronted personally by his accuser. No witness will leave his business in Indiana or New-York, to lose the time and incur the expense of a trip to Ohio, to dance attendance upon Courts. The witnesses in this case did reside in several States, and of course the Express Company had to foot the enormous bills it cost to secure their presence here. They also had present to assist the Prosecuting Attorney their own counsel (Mr. DANIEL MACKEY of New-York, who manifested in every way not only a laudable interest in the faithful administration of public justice, but also a determination to hunt down the ingrates who go back on their kindness and confidence.

The public have a profound interest in the protection of these express companies against the frauds and crimes of their agents. These companies have become in the progress of the age not only institutions in our land, but of the highest value to commerce. Their power and usefulness is daily growing, and in hourly contributing to our private and public prosperity and happiness. To them, honest agents are invaluable. In their employment, honest agents have a highway to commercial preferment opened to them, and to the extent that the public are benefitted by the rewards integrity receives, and the salutary results that flow therefrom to society, they are bound to feel an interest in the prosperity of these companies, and in the condign punishment of all of their dishonest agents. Hence it is that the public here feel more deeply than otherwise perhaps the egregious blunder made by Judge COX in not permitting the jury in this case to consider not only the overwhelming evidence the circumstances furnished against HAYMAN, but so to pass upon the flimsy and superficial excuses with which he pretends to explain these conclusive circumstances. CIVIS.

Out in the Cold—Snow Banks in Maine.

From the Lewiston Journal, June 29.

It would astonish the natives of the southern portion of the State, could they see the immense snow banks that have continued in the mountainous portions of the State, nearly through the month of June. As we rode from Bethel to Rumford, June 18, we could count a dozen or them. Many of them are still from ten to twenty feet in depth. As we now write, June 23, there is still an immense bank to be seen on White Cap, in Bumford. In the gorges of Saddleback Mountain may be seen a snow bank twenty miles distant from Bethel. Probably during the last century, so much snow has not fallen among the mountains in Northern Maine as in the Winter of 1868-9. The unusually green appearance of the forests at the present time exhibits a curious contrast to the snow banks peering out here and there. It is truly Winter resting in the lap of Spring.

JAPAN.

The Civil War—Movements of the Imperial Forces and Fleet—The Mikado—Whereabouts of the American Asiatic Squadron.

By the Pacific mail steamship *Great Republic* and the overland mail from San Francisco, Yokohama dates to May 28 are at hand.

On the 6th the Tokugawa rebel fleet attacked the Mikado's fleet, including the *Stonewall*, near Sendai Bay, and were repulsed. The *Japan Gazette* says:

"By a private letter from the North, we learn a few more particulars of the attack on the *Stonewall*. Three vessels, as we have already announced, were engaged on the part of ENOMOTO—the *Eagle*, *Emperor* and *Ashuelot*. Our present account differs, inasmuch as the *Ashuelot* is given as the attacking vessel. At 4 o'clock in the morning, when those who had remained on board of the *Stonewall* were at rest, and before they well knew what was occurring, they were astonished to find the *Ashuelot* alongside of the ram, and at the same time part of the crew of the former vessel attempting to board them. It was doubtless the intention of the commander of the *Ashuelot* to run alongside and make the ram by surprise with boarders; but, owing to bad steering, the vessel went stem on and sustained great damage. At the moment the two vessels came into contact, four of the *Ashuelot's* crew dropped on to the decks of the ram, and a few minutes after were headless corpses. The leader of this daring attempt, seeing how hopeless matters were, now ordered a retreat. The *Ashuelot*, however, was too much crippled to proceed to sea; she steamed a short distance, and was then run on shore and set fire to. A French officer, who was on board the *Eagle* directing the fire, was shot through the arm and thigh, and now lies at Hakodate past recovery. Seventy-two of the *Ashuelot's* crew, with one Frenchman, escaped on shore after the steamer was in flames, but were shortly afterward captured by some of SATSUMA's troops who were on the march to Awamori."

The *Japan Gazette* says:

"Beyond the skirmish that took place between the Mikado's squadron and the rebel steamers at Misco Bay, in which, as the public already know, the latter were unsuccessful, nothing of importance in the way of news has yet reached Yokohama. The Imperial forces and fleet are concentrating at Awamori Bay, which has been adopted as the base for offensive operations against ENOMOTO and his band of outlaws, at present in possession of Hakodate. Further reinforcements are on the way to the theatre of war, sufficient in the estimation of the Government to amply vindicate the supremacy of the Mikado's arms, and to crush out, within a brief period, the last smouldering embers of the civil war.

That ENOMOTO and his misguided companions acted under foreign inspiration in making the movements they at length did there is now no reason to doubt. To M. BRUNET, that illustrious French filibuster, and his companions in arms, is Japan indebted for the instigation of hostilities, as criminal as they are foolish. It may well be asked what rational object can these soldiers of fortune have in allying themselves with the broken fugitives of the Tokugawa party?

The Mikado has returned to Yeddo, and the city is full as it can be of armed men, who have come up as retainers of the Daimios summoned to attend upon His Majesty. A Parliament, consisting of some 270 members, is actually sitting, but until we fully understand its constitution we will not attempt any discussion upon it.

Nagasaki has been made the rendezvous station, instead of Shanghae, for the following vessels of the Asiatic Squadron: *Iroquois*, Lieutenant-Commander A. J. MAHAN; *Maumee*, Lieutenant-Commander W. B. CUSHING; *Oneida*, Commander F. S. F. WILLIAMS; *Monocacy*, Commanders S. P. CARTER *Ashuelot*, Commander R. L. LAW; *Idaho*, store and hospital ship, Lieutenant-Commander ED. HOOKER. The *Aroostook*, Lieutenant-Commander R. F. BRADFORD, has been ordered north from Amoy.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

Removals and Appointments—A Complete Change in the Personnel of the Department.

The official ax which the Tax Commissioners have been sharpening for the last month or so has at last fallen, and with so fell a swoop that nearly every employe in the Department has had his head taken off.

The following are the removals and appointments:

REMOVALS.

Deputies.

John Duke, D. D. Conover, H. Jennings, H. Beeney, T. Mulligan, C. H. Cooper, D. F. Burke, J. McLaren, E. Blauvelt, D. Wallen, T. P. Kelly.

Clerks.

Allan Cooper, H. H. De Camp, J. H. Anderson, W. V. Alexander, B. Merril, A. H. Kerch, John Goller, E. L. Bullock, L. H. Mitchell, H. P. Cooper, W. T. Ashman, J. S. Beemus, H. Morgan, Joseph Forbes, James Cummings, F. A. Thayer, M. S. Manchester, E. R. Tremaine, R. C. M. Broas, W. S. Williston.

APPOINTMENTS.

Deputies.

C. H. Tallalee, Peter Trainor, John Sheridan, Henry Woltman, F. A. Sands, Charles W. Baker, H. A. Barnum, L. D. Kiernan, F. A. Potter, Peter Gillespie, David Miller, Richard Dalton. N. Babcock, Secretary.

Clerks.

Geo. B. Raymond, Simon Hazleton, Chillis D. Swain, E. J. Cadwell, William C. Gover, M. Chamberlain, Wm. J. Nagle, J. T. Tully, Joseph Paul, A. F. Robinson, Orlando H. Moore, J. D. Ames, Louis Erbey, George H. Dilks, R. T. Paine, James Ramsey, Daniel Gillespie, John M. Hall, John E. Cronley, Owen Cavanagh, Thomas J. Barr, James M. Henry, Daniel C. Bostwick.

W. S. Williston, Janitor.

The Capmakers Strike.

The strike of the capmakers continues, about one hundred and eighty men and one hundred women being still on strike, while only in three or four establishments has work been resumed at the advanced rate. Yesterday afternoon a crowded meeting was held at the Bowery Garden, Mr. O'NEILL occupying the chair. It was announced that the German united cabinetmakers had contributed the additional sum of $100 in aid of the strike; they having contributed $200 a week ago. During the past two weeks various sums were contributed by other societies. An important announcement was made to the effect that a capitalist had offered to invest his money to open a new cap manufactory, where some 150 men can be employed at their own rates.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company was held yesterday, when the following-named gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year: Moses Taylor, Samuel Sloan, Percy R. Pyne, Theodore F. Randolph, Beach Vanderpool, F. S. Lathrop, W. W. Shippen, Wm. E. Dodge, John Brisbin, Asa Packer, Aaron Robertson, George Bliss and W. Phelps. No report was presented, and the election of directors was the only business of importance transacted.

Coroners' Cases.

The inquest was concluded yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of FREDERICK WETTERGREEN, whose death, by poison, at No. 219 Fifth-street, has already been noticed. Several witnesses were examined, with little result. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, who made the *post-mortem* examination on the body, testified that as cyanide of potassium had been found in the stomach, death must have ensued therefrom. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with this theory, but expressed themselves unable to determine whether the poison had been swallowed accidentally or with suicidal intent.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, CATHARINE LAHEY, aged 60 years, residing at No. 21 Cherry-street, entered the Coroners' office in a state of intense excitement, and informed the clerk, Mr. TOAL, that she desired the attendance of a Coroner upon her husband DANIEL, who was, she said, almost speechless and insensible from the effects of

Davis sr. The MAYOR, 14 N. Y., 508.) Motion for injunction denied.

E. W. Stoughton C. A. Seward and G. Stevenson, for the plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and E. C. Delevan, for the defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Hiram Pool, Richard Kimball and Charles Nazreo, wholesale liquor dealers, at No. 38 Warren-street, who were charged with omitting to keep the wholesale liquor dealers' book, as required by law, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. They waived an examination, and were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, each giving $2,000 bail for his appearance.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 30.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY LITIGATION.

Robert MacClay vs. *The Mayor, &c., The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and The Empire Transportation Company.*—This is another branch of the litigation wherein the Knickerbocker Ice Company has been so long contending against the City. The plaintiff in this case sues in the capacity of a creditor or tax payer, and seeks to enjoin the City property, and seeks to annul a lease of a slip granted by the City to the Empire Transportation Company, and to restrain the City from leasing and the Company from taking possession of docks or slips leased otherwise than by public auction.

Defendants claim that under the law of 1869 such private leases are valid, but that law plaintiffs contends to be unconstitutional. The Court has reserved its decision.

John E. Devlin for plaintiff, Mr. Lawrence for the City.

OYER AND TERMINER—JUNE 30.

Before Judge Cardozo.

After Judge CARDOZO had taken his seat on the bench the Grand Jury presented indictments against the following persons, who were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty: Michael Lanegan, charged with burglary in the second degree; Cornelius McNally, charged with felonious assault and battery; William Sheppard, Florence O'Connor, George Raymond, George Simmons and Felix Ferris, charged with burglary in the second degree; David Marsh, charged with burglary in the third degree; Sobiasky Johnson, John Williams and August Felgemaner, charged with grand larceny; and August Felgemaner, charged with petit larceny.

The Court then adjourned until Tuesday next.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 30.

Before Justice Smith.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COUNTER CLAIM?

Ellis N. Orvis vs. *Edwin Hoppe.*—This was an action brought to recover the sum of $17, for the use of horses furnished to defendant. Defendant in his answer alleged that he had sustained damages in the amount of $45, by reason of the horses being unsound; that it took him the whole of one day to go with a horse which the plaintiff furnished, from Jersey City to Hunter's Point, L. I. The defendant's counsel offered to prove that four horses in succession had been furnished and returned to plaintiff on or about the time mentioned in the pleadings. The Court refused the testimony, and defendant's counsel excepted. Judgment for plaintiff. The case will be appealed.

Raymond & Coursen, Esqs., for plaintiff; A. B. Sage, Esq., for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions adjourned on Tuesday until July 5, at 11 A. M., when the term will open with Judge BEDFORD on the bench.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

LARCENY OF JEWELRY AND MONEY.

Alanson H. Spencer, out No. 4 James-street, aged 27, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, an overcoat and $20 in money, all valued at $300, from the room of Victoria Wark, residing in the same house with himself. As the prisoner was seen to come from the room by Minnie Klein, another inmate, he was fully committed for trial. The property was not recovered.

LARCENY OF GREENBACKS.

James McGuinness, of No. 116 Essex-street, Jersey City, caused the arrest of Nellie Monroe, on a charge of stealing $70 in cash from him. The complainant accused the prisoner of her residence, No. 133 Greenwich-street, on Tuesday night, where the larceny was committed. The accused is only 15 years of age, and although the complainant saw her take the money, she denied her guilt. Committed for trial.

Card from Mr. Reavey.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in this day's issue of your widely circulated paper, in which it is stated that several complaints have been made charging me with bribery, and that one Richard Bent had paid me $35 for which I did nothing. I was not aware that Mr. Bent had any cause to complain, or had ever expressed himself dissatisfied; and, as he has been formed against me, and that without the least cause. The Mayor's Marshal to publish them to certain these alleged complaints, thereby injuring the assailed without his being heard, nor has he the right to dictate to me what I shall charge in any case. The complainant of these assaults is now known to me, and he will suffer for what he has done. I am not saying too much when I assert that I never neglected any business intrusted to me, as can be fully attested.

Some two years since, was arrested upon a charge of grand larceny in taking portions of a piano-forte. I was his counsel. An examination was had before Police Justice Dunne, of Brooklyn, which occupied four sittings; several witnesses were examined; I was present on each occasion and argued the case, and was successful. The complainant in the case then commenced a civil suit against him in the Supreme Court, in which action he was arrested upon an order of arrest. I prepared affidavits, and argued a motion to vacate the order of arrest, and succeeded. I also argued a motion to strike out part of the answer, and subsequently, at Bent's request I gave him the papers. My services were worth at least $250, and I received $58.

I ask the public if it is true that I received money and did nothing. I shall now sue this ingrate, as I have others, and make him pay me the value of my services. I have been unjustly maligned, and trust services. I have been unjustly maligned, and trust you will do me justice by inserting this statement in your valuable paper. Respectfully,

A. H. REAVEY.

JUNE 30, 1869.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 30, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$80,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.	119⅛	100 Pacific Mail.....c	87¼
2,500 D. Dis. Cor.	119⅝	400 do.....c	87⅛
1,000 Tenn.St.6s.x c.	61	100 do.....c	87⅜
20,000 Tenn 6s.. new..c	58⅜	100 Hnd. R.....s60	163¼
30,000 do.....c	59	240 do.....c	164
40,000 do.....c	57¾	700 Reading.....c	97⅛
5,000 N. C. 6s.....c	58⅜	600 do.....c	97⅜
bet. call.....	60⅝	500 Lake S.&Mich. S.c	107
5,000 Va. 6s. new..c	59½	600 do.....c	107⅛
9,000 Va. 6s. 6s.x c.	58	100 do.....c	107⅜
1,000 C. & T. S. F. B.	102	100 do.....c	107⅝
8,000 N. J. Cen., b. 10	100⅛	200 Clev. & Pitts.....	99
5,000 C. & Mis. Com.	88	200 do.....c	99⅛
7,000 Col. C.& Ind. C. 1st M.....	84½	600 do.....c	99⅜
1,000 H. 6s., int M.	101	1200 do.....c	81⅜
10 Tenth Nat. Bk. x d	92	1000 do.....c	81¾
10 Fourth N. Bk. x d	102½	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..c	95¾
100 Quick. Mining Co.	16½	100 do.....c	95⅝
100 do.....bet. cell	16½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.....c	117¾
50 Del. & Hud. Can. bet. call.....	131	100 do.....c	117⅝
100 Adams Ex.....c	62½	100 Mil. & St. P.....c	85¾
100 do.....c	62¾	300 do.....c	85⅞
100 Amer. M. U. Ex.	42½	300 P., Ft. W. & C...s3	185
15 do.....c	42	100 do.....c	155¾
400 N. Y. Cen.....c	194⅛	100 do.....c	155⅝
800 do.....c	194	100 Ohio & Miss R...c	22¾
1,000 do.....c	194⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf...	60
400 do.....c	194⅜	175 N. J. C. R.....s60	103½
700 do.....c	194⅝	100 do.....s60	103¾
1000 do.....c	194¾	50 Morris & Essex..	89¼
300 do.....c	194¾	300 Col. C. & Ind. C. bet. call.....b10	40
700 do.....c	194⅞	100 Dub. & S. C.....	106
700 do.....s30	194⅞		
100 do.....c	195		
100 do.....c	195⅛		

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$2,500 U.S.5-20 R., '67.	116⅛	$2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65. new.....	114⅜
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	121⅝	5,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'67.c	115
20,000 do.....s3	121⅛	1,500 do.....c	115⅛
10,000 do.....c	121¼	30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119¼
50,000 do.....b3	119⅜	30,000 do.....b3	119⅜
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	117	161,000 do.....c	119⅜
10,000 do.....c	116⅜	10,000 do.....c	119⅝
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65.	116⅜	10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.	107¼
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....	119⅛	10,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40. C.	107¼
14,000 do.....c	119½	60,000 do.....s3	107⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	57⅛	200 L. Shore & M.S...	108¼
40,000 do.....c	57⅛	200 do.....c	108⅜
5,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57⅛	200 do.....c	108⅝
16,000 So. Car. 6s.....	60	800 do.....c	108¾
10,000 Vir. St. 6s, new	62	200 do.....b3	109
12,000 Missouri 6s.....	90¼	100 Chic. & R. I....	118
30,000 N. C. St. 6s, new bet. call.....	53¼	100 do.....c	118⅜
8,000 Chi. R. I. & P. 7s	98	600 Chic. & N.W....	82
20,000 Mar. T. 10s, ctfs	42	400 do.....c	81¾
10,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	25	200 do.....b30	83
100 West. U. T.....c	38⅛	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf..c	96
200 Pacific Mail.....	88⅜	800 do.....c	95⅞
200 do.....c	88⅝	200 Mil. & St. P....	75¼
200 U. S. Ex.....c	75⅛	200 do.....c	75⅛
100 Adams Ex.....b. c.	62	100 do.....c	75¾
10 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	41¾	100 H. & St. J. R. Pr.	56½
100 N. Y. Cen.....c	195⅜	100 T., W. & W.....c	72¼
100 do.....c	195⅝	100 do.....c	72
200 do.....c	195⅞	400 New-Jer. C.....s60	103¼
200 do.....c	194⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R..	22¾
100 Hud. R.....s30	163	50 H. & St. Jos....	120
200 Clev. & Pitts.....	100¼	10 Dub. & S. C.....	107
300 do.....c	101		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Harlem.....	145⅛	100 Mich. Southern...	108⅛
100 do.....c	145⅜	100 New-York Cen....	195⅛
400 Reading.....	98⅛	100 do.....c	195⅜
200 do.....c	98⅜	100 Chic. & N. W....	81¾
200 Pacific Mail.....	88⅛	100 do.....c	81⅞
100 do.....c	88¼	200 C. & N.W. Pf....	95¾
200 Mich. So.....	108	100 do.....c	95⅞

WEDNESDAY, June 30—P. M.

The extra commissions paid by the Stock Brokers to-day for the use of Money, or to carry over their Stocks until to-morrow, were less marked than yesterday, and fewer *bubble* transactions in Money occurred in front of the Exchange at and after the close of the regular Bank hours to create the belief of extreme stringency and dearness. Some of the parties who played or countenanced this practice yesterday were sellers of Greenbacks to-day at a premium of ⅛@⅛ ℔ cent. They made this turn upon the wants of borrowers at Banks, who agree to return the Money in Greenbacks, by the Clearing-house hour of settlement next day. The necessity for such compound operations at Bank is created by the party who profit by it. They withdraw large balances in Greenback Notes from their own Banks, at unusual hours and in an unusual way, and await the opportunity of selling them for a consideration to other Brokers whose Banks are ready to accommodate at 7 ℔ cent. Interest, provided they are not thrown too largely debtor at the Clearing-House by this exceptional condition of the Money Market. This Afternoon the rates for Money on call were from 7 ℔ cent. Currency at Bank to a sixteenth ⅜ ℔ cent. over night on the Street. There was not much talk about Money after 3 o'clock, although it is not believed that the disturbance is at an end. The Treasury Office will pay out to-morrow a large amount of Gold Dividends on United States Stocks; also, 3 ℔ cent. in Currency on the Loans of the United States to the Pacific Roads, ($55,000,000 in amount,) and will purchase $1,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

The Gold sales were very steady at 137¼ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges are firm, but the sales by no means large at the extreme rates of 109¾@109¾ ℔ cent. on London. The Cunard steamers to-day took out only $63,000 Gold and Silver.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds receded ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. in the forenoon to the dearness of Money, and the 5-20s of 1867–65 sold down to 119⅝@⅜ ℔ cent., recovering, however, at the close of the day to about the same quotations as yesterday. In State Bonds, Tennessees new, after selling a small fraction below 57 ℔ cent., sold at the Afternoon Board at 57⅜ ℔ cent. In other descriptions the changes were not important.

The Railway market, especially, was active in New-York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and some other of the Western Roads. The sales were large of Central, Northwest and Michigan Southern, and at higher figures than the closing prices of last night. Cleveland and Pittsburg was also better; Chicago and Rock Island and Fort Wayne of slower recovery. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail rose to 90 ℔ cent. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅝	108
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	121⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅝	119⅜
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	57	57⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	58	57⅝
Missouri Bonds	91¾	90¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	54	53¾
New-York Central	194¾	196
Reading Railway	97½	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅝	118¼
Northwest Common	80¾	81¾
Northwest Preferred	95¼	96½
Michigan Southern	106⅝	109⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	155	155½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	98¾	100¾
Pacific Mail Company	87¼	89½
St. Paul Preferred	85½	86⅜
St. Paul Common	74¾	75¾
Toledo and Wabash	72	73
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33½
Mariposa Preferred	16¼	16
Hudson River	165	165
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	67

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881	116	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	119¾
6 ℔ cent. coup., 1881	120¾	5-20 coup., 1867	119⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	116	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅜
5-20 coup., 1862	121⅜	10-40 reg	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	117	10-40 coup	107⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛	6s Currency	108

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds 67	
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds 63	
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	California 7s	130
Ill. War Loan	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	132
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78	98	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ℔ ct., '78	98	Rhode Island 6s	99
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	57⅛	Alabama 5s	61¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds	57⅛	Alabama 8s	90
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	57	N. Y. Reg. B'by Loan	108
Virginia 6s, new bds	61¾	N.Y. Coupon B'by Loan	111
Georgia 6s	85½	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	72..102
Georgia 7s, new bds	96	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	73..102
North Carolina 6s	58	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	74..102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	53	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	75..102
Missouri 6s	90¾	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	76..102
Mo., Fl. & Ga. Jo	93	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	77..102
Louisiana 6s	72	N.Y. 6 ℔ c. Canal	78..102
		N.Y. 5 ℔ c. Canal	78..96

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Corn Exchange	132
Mechanics'	135	Continental	102
Manufacturers	141	St. Nicholas	116
Mechanics & Traders'	125	Marine	110
National	119	Commonwealth	118
Merchants' Exchange	117¾	Imp. and Traders'	131
Leather Manufact'rs.	180	Park	102
Seventh Ward	112	Manuf's and Merch's	102
State of New-York	112	Continental National	101
Commerce	120	Fourth National	101
Broadway	90	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113¾	Tenth National	92
Chatham	110	Eighth National	150
Bank of the Republic	118	Gold Exchange	140
Metropolitan	137x	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M	100
N. Y. C. 7s, 1876	100	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1883	87	N. Jersey Cent., 6s, 1899	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	Pt. Wa. & C. 2d M	98½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1868	96	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M	96
Erie 7s, Ta.1st M., 1869-70	101	Chi. & Alton 8s, F	97
H.R. 7's 2d M., S. F. '85	101	Chic. & Alton In	90
Harlem 1st M	100	Chic. & Miss. 1st M	95
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c., 1869-79	120	Ohio & Miss. Con	85¾
Mich. Cen. 1st M., 8s '82, 128		Dub. & Sioux C. 1 M	90
Mich. S. & N.I.S. F. 7 p. c. 95		Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	103
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M	93	Mil. & St. P. 1 & M. D	87
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc	76	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	91
Han. & St. J. L. G	105	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84¼
Chi. W'st'n 2d M., '93	76	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st M., '90	75	Cleveland & Pittsburg & W., E. D.	84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	75½	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	96
Chi. & R. I. & Pac.	101¾	Western Union Bonds	87¼
Chi. & R. I. & Pac.	97½	Lake Shore Div.	90
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102		

The new practice of *making the Money market* in front of the Stock Exchange, referred to yesterday, because on that day it seemed to be carried to the extreme of effrontery as well as mischief, is almost universally condemned by the Press. There is no desire on our part, or on that part, as far as we can discover, of our contemporaries to make any issue of a personal nature on the subject, but upon the broader view of a decent respect for public opinion there can be but one conclusion, to-wit, that the practice should be immediately and wholly abandoned. Whether it will be or not we have no present means of judging. It is not alone because the *bona fide* borrowers of Money upon Stocks are damaged in purse and subjected to great and unusual inconvenience that; these transactions are obnoxious and bad in themselves, but that the whole machinery by which they are engineered is essentially a deceit and a snare, partaking largely of what may be termed smartness, mixed with humbug, rather than real shrewdness in Stock and Money speculations. Thus, for example, it may be smart to make an absurd as well as an extortionate price for Money for a single day at 4 or 5 o'clock in the Afternoon, an hour or two after the Banks close in regular course of business, but it is bald humbug to pretend that the Brokers of the Street, who have Money to borrow, postpone making good their Bank accounts, as a rule, to either hour. And, above all, there has been no such severe or general pressure for Money, of late, and no extreme difficulty of supply at a price to render such delay a necessity. The show of such necessity and the pretence of ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. being submitted to overnight for Money loans, which, up to 5 o'clock last night, amused rather than astonished the Brokers left up to this late hour on the sidewalk, were simply "part of the play," which may or may not win in the sequel.

The following figures in relation to the Savings Banks of the City and State of New-York are from the annual report of the Superintendent of Banking at Albany:

Invested in United States Bonds	$56,927,400
Bonds and Mortgages	51,477,547
New-York State Bonds	11,282,121
New-York and other City Bonds	21,627,903
New-York and other County Bonds	6,504,493
Cash, Loans on Call, Real Estate, &c.	33,154,184
Total Investments and Cash	$181,958,648
To pay Deposits, aggregating	169,808,678

The Union Dime Savings Bank, in Canal-street, corner of Laight, advertises the large accumulation $6,250,697 from the growth of its business in a comparatively short period. The Manhattan Savings, Mr. E. J. BROWN, President, in Broadway, shows about the same extraordinary measure of prosperity, about $5,750,000. And these examples are without prejudice to the oldest institutions of the City, like the Bowery, Seaman's Bleecker-street, (formerly Bank of Savings in Chambers-street,) Greenwich, &c. All are on the increase; from which the inference would seem to be plain that our laboring people, house servants, &c., are not only well employed, but more provident than ever. The growth of the savings system in this country is something wonderful. Under the English system the Deposits of the Savings Banks are guaranteed by the Government. They constitute, with small exceptions for the current working of the Banks, part of the Public Debt of Great Britain. The amount in England is something like £33,000,000 Sterling, or $165,000,000, less than the Savings Deposits in the State of New-York alone.

In reference to the recent decline in the Stock of the Mariposa Company, and in reply to numerous inquiries on the subject, the following comes to us from the President of the Company:

In reply to communications addressed to the Mariposa Company in relation to the decline in its stocks, we beg to state that since the creation of the Trust, which recognises and protects not only the certificates, but also the preferred and common stock, nothing has been done, or could be done, by the Company to affect in any respect the value of its securities. The entire management is in the hands of trustees, who are laboring with energy and perseverance in the development of the estate. The recent decline in the stock was caused (as near as can be ascertained) by realising sales of cheap stock, made entirely in the interest of outside speculation: and the BEAR element, taking advantage of the decline, attacked the stock for the purpose of breaking the entire speculative list.

PHILIP W. HOLMES, President.

The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable July 12. The Quarterly Dividend of the Chemical Bank will be 6 ℔ cent., as usual, or at the rate of 24 ℔ cent. per annum.

The Reading Company to-day declared their usual half-yearly Dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable in Scrip on or after July 18.

The Hanover Fire Insurance Company announces its usual semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand.

The Irving Savings Institution has declared it usual semi-annual dividend, payable on and after July 19.

The First National Bank of New-York has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable July 1.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 32 Wall-street.

OFFICE OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

☞ THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY, maturing Aug. 1, proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in U. S. GOLD COIN. *Free of Government Tax.*

H. H. BOODY, Treasurer.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE MARIETTA, COLUMBUS AND ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in coin at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are prepared to vout the balance of this issue as desirable security at the low price of 87½ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are of $1,000 each, limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making them the same class of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 30 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds of Park Fire Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	86	Beef, pkgs	80
Eggs, bbls	417	Cut Meats, pkgs	51
Grain, bushels	12,013	Cheese, pkgs	2,814
Flour, bbls	1,000	Lard, pkgs	5,563
Meal, bbls	1,106	Lard, kegs	159
Wheat, bushels	253,494	Butter, pkgs	420
Corn, bushels	142,073	Tobacco, hhds	4,171
Rye, bushels	11,239	Whisky, bbls	907
Oats, bushels	40,304	Wool, bales	1,200
Beans, bushels	480	Oil, Lard, bbls	50
Hemp, bales	11	Oil, Lard, boxes	757
Hops, bales	237	Rice, bags	20
Hides, No	831	Tobacco, hhds	317
Leather, sides	5,442	Tobacco, lbs	56
Spirits Turp., bbls	151	Oil Cake, pkgs	2
Tar, bbls	824	Tallow, pkgs	33
Resin, bbls		Peanuts, bags	515

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Elbano*, for Dublin—29,183 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Antonietta*, for Trieste—68,902 gallons Refined Petroleum, 1,760 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Normania*, for Cork—19,530 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Nordpol*, for Stettin—106,790 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *Emblyn*, for Queenstown—11,718 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Cannobbi*, for Waterford—24,237 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Express*, for Barcelona—1,194 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Maria Augusta*, for Dunkirk—330 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 202 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *San Pietro*, for Gloucester—13,999 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Iperia*, for Konigsberg—1,742 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Haqtin*, for Cork—22,342 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Insular Capri*, for Cork—21,153 bushels Wheat, in bulk.

By the ship *Crescent City*, for Liverpool—288 hhds. Tobacco, 69 hhds. Tobacco Stripe, 35,916 bushels Wheat, 26,400 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 210 tons Lime Wood, 300 bbls. Zinc, 1,276 bbls. Flour, 168 bx. Clocks, 166 bales Cotton, 430 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *New-Orleans*, for Havre—24,275 gallons Refined Petroleum, 168,229 gallons Crude Petroleum, 12,000 Staves.

By the bark *Anton*, for Bremen—222,297 gallons Refined Petroleum, 55 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the ship *Alicia*, for London—759,600 lbs. Oil Cake, 35 casks Sperm Oil, 25 cases Essence Oils, 327 hhds. Tobacco, 10 tierces Tobacco, 15,695 lbs. Manufactured Tobacco, 20 tierces Tobacco Stems, 26 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 3,800 lbs. Flour, 152 bbls. Tar, 6 casks Annatto.

By the steamer *Westphalia*, for Hamburg—400 boxes Soap, 371 cases Sewing Machines, 97 boxes Scales, 1,750 boxes Matches, 766 bbls. Flour, 8 cases Cantharides, 250 boxes Balsam, 75 bales Sarsaparilla, 753 bbls. Resin, 200,232 lbs. Tallow, 5,066 bags Grain, 20 Cars Wheels, 22 cases Clocks, 6 cases Brass, 23 cases Machinery, 37 pkgs. Packing.

By the steamer *Nevada*, for Liverpool—423 bales Hops, 89,080 lbs. Cheese, 31 pkgs. Bark, 15 bags S. Cotton, 55 bales Cotton, 22,341 bushels Wheat, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 600 bbls. Flour, 128,390 lbs. Lard, 259,496 lbs. Bacon, 195 bbls. Pork, 10 bbls. Rosin, 93 cases Shells, 4 cases Prunes, 20 bags Satin Wood.

By the steamer *Washington*, for Liverpool—3 cases Paper Hangings, 65,700 lbs. Bacon, 91,447 lbs. Cheese, 1,171 boxes Cheese, 109,720 lbs. Lard, 10 firkins Butter, 401 bales Hops, 10 cases Machinery, 1,700 bbls. Flour, 80 bbls. Pork, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *China*, for Liverpool—24,894 lbs. Cheese, 223 pkgs. Tobacco, 72 bales Hops, 1,762 bushels Wheat, 3 pkgs. Machinery, 568 bags Nuts, 3 cases Books, 1 case Drugs.

ASHES—Have been dull since our last; prices have been without change. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

COFFEE—Has been quiet to-day, at unchanged prices. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c. @19c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 15c.@12¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 15c.@22¾c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manilla, 15c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 16c.@18¾c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14¼c.@18c., gold. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request, chiefly for spinning, speculators having been buying with less eagerness. Prices have advanced slightly on light offerings, the market closing firmly for all grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,008 bales, of which 300 bales were placed last evening,) including 3,392 bales to spinners, 1,608 bales to speculators, and 6 bales to shippers. Receipts have been 417 bales; export clearances, 226 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton To-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	28	28¼	28½	28¼
Good Ordinary	30½	30¾	31	31¼
Low Middlings	33¼	33½	34	34¼
Middlings	34¾	34¾	35	35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this day	2,504
Receipts last week	13,403
Receipts preceding week	7,019
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1869	224,299
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	640,409
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	677,696
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	332,314
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	226
Export clearances since our last	169,135
Exports since Jan. 1	352,887
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	338,557
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	375,851
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	33,500
Estimated stock on hand here	

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,271,000
Receipts same time in 1867–68	2,316,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,340,283
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,822,998
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,402,000
Exports same time last year	1,491,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,687,615
1867	1,588,797
Exports preceding Cotton year	
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	89,000
Estimated stock same time last year	97,800
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1867	30,295
Estimated stock same time in 1867	2,420,268
Crop of 1867–8	1,951,968
Crop of 1866–7	

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been lightly dealt in since our last, at further partial reduction of 10c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 85@$5 30, very inferior to good Extra Western at $5 30@$7 25 good to choice genuine Spring State at $7 30@$7 75, and poor to good Extra Wheat Extra State at $7 30@$8 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $8 00@$9 00; Sales 1,500 bbls. were Low Extras for export at $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 25@$6 75 for State, ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 85@$5 30
Extra State	5 90@ 6 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	5 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 00@ 6 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 75@12 00
Common to

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CORALLINE. Leading characters by Miss Effie Germon, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauri troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Leading character by Mr. H. Whalley.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—CABIN BOY, HAPPY MAN, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
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To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Irish Church bill was discussed in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, and an amendment adopted, 130 against 74, changing the date of Disestablishment from 1871 to 1872.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, the question of the Fenian prisoners came up and was debated at considerable length. A resolution calling for a public inquiry into their cases was moved and finally rejected.

JOHN BRIGHT and WILLIAM E. FORSTER have left the Reform Club, because a gentleman whom they proposed for membership was rejected.

It is reported that Admiral TOPETE, the present Minister of Marine of Spain, and Señor FEGUEROLA, the Minister of Finance, will soon resign.

GENERAL.

At last accounts, 1,038 knots of the French cable had been paid out, and everything was well with the *Great Eastern*.

It is reported by the way of London that a great battle has been fought in China between the Imperialists and the Mohammedan rebels, resulting in the defeat of the latter with a loss of 20,000 men. In Japan the civil war continues.

The mail steamer which left Rio on the 8th, and has just arrived at Lisbon, reports that LOPEZ had offered to leave Paraguay on certain conditions, but what these conditions are is not stated.

The President of the Irish Republican Association of Pennsylvania has issued another card to Irish Republicans. In this he declares that an effort is making to pack the coming Irish Republican Convention, in Chicago, on the 4th, with Irish Democrats from various States; and therefore he announces that none but delegates armed with properly signed credentials will be admitted.

The jewelry store No. 15 St. Charles-street, New-Orleans, was recently robbed of about $9,000 worth of watches and other jewelry in a very bold manner. Two men entered the store, and while one engaged the proprietor, Mr. MARCHARD, in the rear, with a lot of jewelry which he (the stranger) proposed to sell, the other, in the front part, appearing to be leaning over the counter and intently examining the valuables displayed in the case, was deliberately taking them out one by one, and putting them in a bag. The two made good their escape.

Four prisoners escaped from the County Jail at Machias, Me., a few nights ago, by bending the iron bars of an outside window apart with a heavy iron stanchion used to support the walk around the second row of cells, which they tore away. It is thought that they got out of their cells by picking the locks.

HEWITT, the alleged murderer of Mrs. HESS and her child in Grundy County, Ill., by burning them up in their house, which he is accused of setting on fire after committing a robbery, has just been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for only five years.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, having received a letter from the District-Attorney of Monroe County, to the effect that CHARLES ORME, one of the Brodhead murderers, had nearly killed another man in an attempt to escape from jail, immediately ordered his death warrant to be issued, and he will accordingly be executed on Wednesday, Aug. 11, in the jail-yard at Stroudsburg.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor law, prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors, ale and lager-beer, goes into effect to-day. The High Constable of the State has notified all interested parties of the fact. Some trouble is feared, especially in Boston.

At Union College, Schenectady, yesterday, the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Dr. FRANK H. HAMILTON, of this City; Professor MARTIN LUTHER STOVER, Gettysburg; Bishop STEVENS, of Pennsylvania; Hon. HAMILTON FISH and Governor HOFFMAN.

Somebody in California has invented an "aerial navigation machine," and made successful experiments with it in San Francisco. The inventor proposes to make trips with it to this City, and perhaps eventually establish a regular line of air machines between the Pacific and the Atlantic. He asserts that the trip from San Francisco to New-York can be made in twenty-four hours.

The Governor of Missouri has authorized a force to arrest the notorious desperado and murderer, HILDEBRAND, the story of whose career has been published in the TIMES; the Sheriff of Washington County has issued a proclamation warning all persons against harboring him, and a reward of $10,000 for his arrest has been offered.

A tornado passed over Memphis, Tenn., yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a terrible hail and rain storm. No lives were lost as far as known, but it is feared the destruction to property and crops has been very heavy.

At a meeting of the Canal Board held on Tuesday, at Albany, the Contracting Board was authorized to proceed at once to let the work for doubling the locks on the Western Division of the Erie Canal. It is stated that steps will be at once taken to put the fourteen locks under contract, with the intention of having them completed and brought into use one year from next Spring. The estimated cost is about $400,000.

The following have been elected to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College for a term of six years: EDWARD EVERETT HALE, CHARLES F. ADAMS, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, WILLIAM G. RUSSELL and WALDO HIGGINSON; for five years: SAMUEL A. GREEN.

A carillon of forty-three bells, the only one in the United States, and the third largest in the world, will be consecrated at St. Joseph's Cathedral, Buffalo, to-day. Extensive preparations are being made for the ceremony. Six Bishops will participate in the consecration. Various Roman Catholic Societies in that place and in adjoining cities will join in the procession. The music will be on a grand scale.

Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has commuted the sentence of MINTA HARRSTON, convicted in 1867 of the murder of her husband, from death to imprisonment for life at hard labor in the State Prison. The prisoner was once respited by Governor WORTH, and again by Governor HOLDEN, and was to have been executed on the 16th inst.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Railroad, held in Albany yesterday, 236,369 shares voted in favor of giving authority to the directors to issue stock in exchange for interest certificates. There were no adverse votes.

A serious revolt occurred at Sing Sing Prison yesterday morning. Seven convicts boarded the sloop *Martha & Elizabeth*, which was lying at the dock, and driving the crew ashore, cut the lines and shoved off. When the guards reached the shore the vessel had got off some distance, and the convicts were hoisting sail. A shower of bullets was sent after them, and a convict named DRAKE fell to the deck. The others retreated to the cabin, when the sails came down with a run. A small-boat filled with officers then put off to the vessel and captured all of the seven. DRAKE was taken to the hospital, and will probably die. The others were placed in irons.

The Metropolitan Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon. An order was passed directing the immediate removal of the "rendering" boat from the docks of Brooklyn, and an ordinance was adopted forbidding the business of "rendering" to be conducted on any boat within a mile of New-York or Brooklyn, unless with the permission of the Board. Counsel presented an ordinance relating to vagrant dogs, which was referred to the Sanitary Committee for improvement. Dr. SWINBURNE recommending it, the Board granted permission to land the healthy passengers of the yellow fever ship *Saratoga*, now at Quarantine. The Board finally adjourned for one week.

The revenue cutters *Mahonning* and *McCulloch* appeared at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning, having in charge the tugboats *H. D. Coole* and *Wm. H. Webb*, with 140 Cuban recruits on board, who formed part of the expedition which left this City on Saturday evening. They were captured on Long Island Sound, near Fort Schuyler, and were in a nearly famished condition. While the boats were lying at the Navy-yard, Colonel BYRON, one of the Cuban officers, succeeded in making his escape.

A reception was given to General SICKLES at the Everett House last evening. About 300 persons were present, comprising men of all parties. General SICKLES will probably sail for Europe to-day.

The one hundred and fifteenth Commencement of the Columbia College occurred yesterday. The interesting exercises of the day were held in the Academy of Music, President BARNARD presiding.

Part of the stolen bonds and stocks of the Ocean Bank, amounting to about $150,000, was recovered yesterday morning by Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct. The property was found in a small trunk lying on the sidewalk in Elizabeth-street.

EDWARD H. KETCHUM, the young Wall-street forger, was released from Sing Sing yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and brought before Judge BARNARD, in this City. A plea was set up in his behalf that he had been sentenced for a crime which he did not confess, and which he was not convicted of. He was remanded to the City Prison to await the decision of the Judge.

The bark *Robert Murray, Jr.*, which cleared and sailed from this port yesterday for Port-au-Prince, has on board 10,000 pounds of gunpowder for the use of the Haytian Government. This is the third shipment within thirty days.

The Tax Commissioners yesterday removed all the employes in their Department, with five exceptions, and appointed others to fill their places.

A large number of contracts for laying Nicholson, McGonegal and Fisk concrete pavements were awarded yesterday.

President Grant's Neutrality.

Some days ago we adverted to the conspicuous "promptness and energy with which the Administration has acted toward the Cuban fillibusters" as being deserving of "all the more praise because the duty was in some respects ungracious, if not actually unpopular." We added, respecting the course of the Government:

"It would connive at nothing, sought no excuses for delay, practiced no shifts or subterfuges—went straight to its duty, and did it effectually. It kept the national faith perfectly, and to-day that faith stands bright and clear before the world, not only above reproach, but above suspicion. Such adherence to strict duty is refreshing. It carries us back to the earlier and better days of the Republic. It is just such conduct as WASHINGTON and MADISON observed in similar circumstances toward other nations, which gave us, while yet in the gristle, matchless honor throughout the world."

The expressions just quoted were seized upon by the *World* as the text of a virulent partisan attack upon the Administration, declaring, with the italics as we quote them, that "in the matter of arresting and detaining the recruits of RYAN *nothing has been done*," and asking the following pointed question:

"Will the TIMES inform us of a single enterprise or expedition in favor of CESPEDES and against Spain which the Administration has effectually prevented.'

The answer is before our readers in the news column this morning. It appears, also, doubtless, before the readers of the *World*, since the news of the pursuit and capture of the very Cuban expedition on which that journal's diatribe was based, is town-talk, has been flashed across the whole country, and has been also, ere this, transmitted to Cuba itself, as well as across the ocean to Europe, where, in its light, the London *Star* may have a chance to revise its late editorial comments on the parallel between the escape of the *Alabama* and the "escape" of RYAN's expedition.

But, as a matter of fact, this is only the last link, thus far, in a remarkable chain of movements showing (with all due respect to the *World*) the "promptness and energy with which the Administration has acted toward the Cuban fillibusters."

We have, for example, in the first place, the detention of the *Quaker City*, which, as even the *World* acknowledges, was effected in pursuance of "orders or instructions from Washington relating to the enforcement of our Neutrality laws." We have next "the arrest of the Junta," which, being public and notorious, and the talk of Havana and London, as well of Washington and New-York, even the *World* did not deny. This paper asked, however, why it was that "the indictment and arrest of the members of the Junta and their prominent military agents" was not followed up, and why "the business went on just as before." Our news columns show that it *was* followed up, and that "the business" did *not* "go on just as before." With regard to the case of the *Perrit*, its departure was not known till its arrest was impossible. And even the *World* got the wrong steamer by name, ascribing to the *Arago* all the unlawful performances of the *Perrit*. As to the *Catharine Whiting*, which was brought to on Saturday night, by a howitzer shot from the revenue cutter, while the tugboats laden with fillibusters, who were to board her dispersed in confusion—this case seems to have utterly escaped the sweep of the *World's* telescope, which, examining the horizon on all sides, only discloses that "nothing has been done." The capture of these tugboats, and the probable end of Cuban fillibustering from New-York is the news of this morning.

Is Fairness an Editorial Failing?

This seems an absurd question, but it necessarily occurs to one, on seeing the comments of certain strongly partisan journals on the editorial character of our late chief, in which his habit of carefully discriminating is treated as if a fault rather than one of his grand merits.

Mr. RAYMOND, both by his calm, equable nature, and by his philosophic education, was precluded from all one-sided exaggeration. He was seldom or never betrayed, in any discussion, beyond the strict bounds of justice and truth, because he had no heat of temper to urge him on inconsiderately, and because, too, he well understood that every principle, especially every political principle, has its due limitations. He was most at home on the elevated ground that alone gives a large and clear view of the widespread and infinitely diversified combinations of men and affairs. That view led him—as it is very sure to lead all who really find it—to a guarded and regulated conduct. Thus it was not in him to be either a headlong party leader, or what is called a *slashing* editor.

This clear-sighted, self-contained, strong and yet just type of manhood is just what is needed in every sphere of our public life. The impatient, sanguine American temperament, invaluable as it is when under control, is peculiarly prone to go to extreme lengths. Nowhere else are party contests waged with such fierceness and intolerance, such blind devotion to one side, such a confounding of minor objects with supreme ends. Our national Press has too generally fallen in with and encouraged this national propensity. In all parts of the country its habit has been to indulge too much in exaggerated opinion and exaggerated expression. There was a good deal of truth, after all, in DICKENS' personation of American editorship in the caricature, Jefferson Brick. This may be an ungracious thing to say; but it ought to be said; for nothing has so much impaired the just credit and influence of American journalism as this very tendency to extremes. It has been well said, by a close observer, that "*extremes*, at every point which relates either to our duties or satisfactions in life are destructive both to virtue and enjoyment." Whatever men say they feel almost instinctively that those who avoid extremes are most fit to be trusted. They can't, if they would, deny that in the long run, the medium is most likely to prove the safest and wisest course. Whether or not they ever learned it in so many words, they can't help recognizing in practical life, the ancient maxim, *In medio tutissimus ibis*. There may, perhaps, be stormy periods that call for a more strenuous way of dealing with difficulties, when boldness may be a good thing, even that sort called audacity, which despises danger. But in the ordinary conditions of our country, there can be no question that the even tenor of moderation is the true policy. Particularly is this the truth now when the tempest of civil war has been laid, and *pacification* is the order of the day.

Now, most of all, are extremes to be shunned, and everything calculated to revive passion and repel confidence. The only hope for a happy issue lies in the calm reason and just feeling of all parts of the country—that is to say in just that *fair-mindedness* which we have been commending. Give this to every mover of public sentiment, whether writer or speaker, and we shall soon have back the old universal patriotic spirit, everything will be more prosperous and secure than ever. Well would it be if American journalism would cherish the example of moderation and candor which Mr. RAYMOND has left it. We look for just this auspicious influence. The hearty admiration with which the great body of the Press have set forth his professional as well as personal character, bespeaks a general sense of the value of the lesson he has given. The carping of extreme partisans, so far from disturbing this feeling, will only settle it all the more firmly, for it is only an additional illustration that, as far as they are concerned at least, the lesson was a positive necessity.

Every editor owes something to his profession, and that debt cannot be better paid than by always laboring as Mr. RAYMOND did to dignify and ennoble it by bringing to its service, and invoking from others, none but the higher and better faculties of our nature.

The Renewal of the War in Paraguay.

After an even longer interval of repose and self-laudation than usual, the Brazilians and their Allies have set to work once more at their apparently interminable task of reducing Paraguay, exterminating the Paraguayan forces, and deposing President LOPEZ. As a matter of course—according to news *vid* Rio Janeiro—the Allies have met with success, they have captured many prisoners, and the Paraguayans have abandoned a fortified postion. There never was a Brazilian movement yet, throughout the war, of which we did not hear similar accounts at first. For four years past the Marquis DE CAXIAS has periodically gone forth conquering and to conquer, whatever the real upshot of the campaign, and the Count D'EU is bound to do the same. It would not do for the son-in-law of the Emperor himself to commence operations with less *éclat* than his predecessor, and a Brazilian flourish of trumpets was absolutely necessary on the occasion of his first movement against the enemy.

What the real prospects of the Allies are, it is not easy as yet to ascertain. It is certain that LOPEZ has suffered enormous losses, both of men and *materiel*, and that his resources in both must now be very small. But he has still the freedom of choice between many all but inaccessible positions in the interior, and the events of the past few years show that it is in no spirit of empty bravado that he declared that all the resources of the Allies had not sufficed during four years to prevail against "the self-denial and courage of the Paraguayan soldier who fights with the resolution of an honorable citizen and a Christian man, that a narrow grave may open for him in his own country before he will see her in any manner humiliated." There have been few instances in history in which such words could have been used by the ruler of a nation and the General of its army with so great truth or such freedom from the suspicion of bombast as they were by President LOPEZ. It is possible that even the heroic resistance of the Paraguayans may not longer avail against the preponderance of numerical strength and unlimited resources of the Allies. But we fail to see any indication of an immediate Brazilian triumph in the bare fact that the Allied army has once more advanced on an enemy who never knows when he is beaten. There is less prospect than ever of an efficacious diplomatic intervention, and for all one can see, the end of the war may yet be indefinitely delayed. The contest is one which involves no great principle, and affects but slightly the material interests of other nations, and yet it is one which it is impossible to watch without deep interest. We can only hope for an honorable termination of hostilities, but as there seems no chance of it without the extermination of the Paraguayans or the humiliation of their powerful enemy, the prospects of an immediate peace are but small.

Life Insurance in the West—A Notable Example.

Economy is not a common virtue among life insurance companies, or one to which newly-established companies often lay claim. With few exceptions, as we had occasion not long ago to show, the companies, old and young, pay much too dearly for their business. Twenty-five or thirty-five per cent. commission is a rate which no good company should allow; and yet there are companies, and those of the best, which acquire their new business at this extravagant price. As a common rule, their aggregate expenses range from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. on incomes counted by millions. The younger companies are managed still more extravagantly. The exigencies of a keen competition are pleaded as an excuse for expenditures which absorb from fifty to ninety per cent. of their incomes; and there are young companies which spend every dollar received in the shape of premiums during the first year. Management starting thus recklessly promises a sorry hereafter. But it passes unchallenged, and the companies continue to push business, as though the cost of obtaining it were a minor consideration. The evil will not long continue, we fancy, in the better class of companies. The recent movement in connection with the election of directors in one of the largest and oldest of the City companies showed that policy-holders are beginning to understand their interest in the matter, and to manifest their desire to exert a more direct influence in the management. The feeling will gain ground when the errors and dangers of the present system are fully understood. And in the interference of the policy-holders, and the exercise of the power they wield as a check upon the proceedings of the officers and directors, lies the real hope of life insurance reform.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to observe a creditable instance of economical management where least it might have been expected. The West is not usually over-careful in its method of pushing things. It is prepared always to pay a heavy interest for the use of money, and rarely hesitates to spend freely for the accomplishment of its ends. The tendency is especially noticeable in the management of corporate interests; and it finds freest scope in insurance, where the income is large and the liabilities are remote, and to the vulgar eye uncertain. As a rule, we look in Western life insurance management for the vices of New-York management in an aggravated form—firstly, because of the average Western habit; secondly, because of the absence of the supervision provided by New-York and Massachusetts—a supervision obviously ineffective in some particulars, but one that at least serves to bring the condition of companies before the public. The case in point is, therefore, honorable to those whose careful mode of conducting business it exemplifies, and at the same time remarkable, judging of it by comparison with young companies in the East or West.

Of course economical management is not at home in Chicago. The solid and conservative City of St. Louis furnishes the example which should shame our New-York companies into the adoption of more thrifty ways of acquiring business. And the association in question, purely mutual in character, has but just terminated its first year. Imagine, then, a one-year-old life insurance organization, which in its brief existence has obtained a premium income of nearly a million, and yet whose total expenses form a ratio of less than sixteen per cent.! Expenditures on account of formation, commissions and management in general,—all less than sixteen per cent. of the income derived from the first year's business! Nor is this all. The St. Louis *Republican*, to which we are indebted for these particulars, remarks that "the books of the Association show that it has procured its large business *at a cost equal to less than ten per cent. commission.*" The fact deserves the consideration of insurance managers in the Atlantic States. For though there are seven companies—only seven—doing business in this State whose ratio of expense to income does not exceed that of the St. Louis institution; and though New-Jersey supplies one instance in which the ratio to total income is about ten per cent.; we believe that not one can be found whose new business is acquired at so cheap a rate as that which St. Louis experience has proved to be practicable. The circumstance should be remembered by policy-holders when told that the exigencies of business necessitate the prevailing extravagance. They may, with propriety, plead that if a young company, having to win both character and business, may in twelve months obtain nearly a million of income at a cost under the head of commission not exceeding ten per cent., old companies, with business and reputation established, should not be required to pay fifteen, twenty-five, or thirty-five per cent. for similar service.

Suggestions to New-York Republicans.

We copy elsewhere this morning, from the Elmira *Daily Advertiser*, an able and influential Republican journal, a sensible article on New-York politics, containing a variety of suggestions well worthy the serious consideration of New-York Republicans. It must be admitted that its complaints are in the main well founded. It was unquestionably owing to the want of harmony existing between the Republican organizations in this City, that New-York State fell under Democratic control at the last two elections; and the same result may be reasonably expected again, unless these dissensions are healed, and the present antagonistic committees superseded by an efficient organization more fairly representing the great body of Republican voters.

There appears to be no good reason for the continuance of these separate committees. Every question on which any difference of opinion could arise was settled before the nomination of GRANT and COLFAX. Both associations heartily indorsed the nominations, and the platform on which the party stood during the campaign. What then is there to prevent a reorganization now on a broad and reasonable basis, which will satisfy the members of both associations, and tend to strengthen and build up the party rather than to weaken and break it down?

This, it seems to us, would be the part of wisdom, and we urge upon the Republicans of this City the adoption of such a measure. It is expected of us by the party in the State at large. The Republican Party in this City is certainly not so large that we can afford to fritter away our strenth in internal dissensions. The duty is plain, and there cannot be much difference of opinion in regard to the means by which the desired union is to be brought about. There is but one Republican organization in our neighboring city of Brooklyn, and that one is energetic, efficient, and reasonably harmonious; and now that there are no more appointments to wrangle over, and therefore fewer inducements to figure as members of ward committees, we hope the Republicans of this City also will conclude to make an end of their differences, and work together with that harmony of purpose which is essential to success.

General Sickles.

The public reception given to General SICKLES last evening, by a large number of the most distinguished and public-spirited citizens of New-York, was not in any sense a party testimonial. As the invitation, signed by many honored and illustrious names, declared, it was given by gentlemen "of different political parties" simply as "a tribute of personal respect, esteem and friendship for one whom we regard as worthy of them all."

The tribute is eminently just. The high and honorable career which General SICKLES has pursued since the outbreak of the war, has won for him the respect and esteem of every one who desired the success of the National Government. Previously a Democrat and a partisan, the war showed that he could become a patriot. It is not to be wondered at that the severance of his connection with the Democratic Party and his earnest and efficient cooperation with the Republicans, should excite the ire of Democratic journals; nor is it surprising that any new honors paid to him as a soldier and a man, should be the signal for a fresh outbreak of vituperation. His career since the outbreak of the war forms a brilliant part of our national history. His rapid rise from simple Colonel to Major-General of Volunteers and Brigadier-General in the regular army, his world-wide fame, and the mute, yet eloquent, token of a leg lost in the fore-front of the greatest and most decisive victory of the war, abundantly attest what his "war record" was. We honor him,—General GRANT and the Republican Party honor him—as the brave soldier who fought for the Union, and who ever since has "voted as he fought;" as one of the few Democrats who preferred country to party, and who have remained faithful to those principles in whose defence he took up arms, and for which he shed his blood on the battle-field.

Two Legal Decisions.

Our legal columns this morning contain two decisions of importance and interest. The first is Judge BLATCHFORD's decision, refusing the injunction which was asked against the Elevated Railway. The grounds on which the decision is based are, first, that inasmuch as the deed by which the person who applied for the injunction held the two lots on Greenwich-street, which were the foundation of his request for the injunction, described the land as being bounded by the east side of Greenwich-street, it followed that the Railway Company, which proposes to build its road entirely over the street, had not taken or used any property of the plaintiff's at all; and second, that inasmuch as the plaintiff did not show that he would receive any injury other than that which every owner of a house on the streets through which the railroad is to pass, will suffer, the Courts would not give an injunction which was asked for in his name alone.

The other case is the decision of Judge BENEDICT refusing to grant a new trial in the McHenry perjury case. The application seems to have been based mainly upon grounds that were purely technical, and the words of Lord HALE, with which the Judge closes his opinion, seem very pertinent.

MINOR TOPICS.

The capture of the fillibusters in the Sound, the return of the plunder taken by the Ocean Bank robbers, and the political riot in Petersburg, are the principal facts of the news of the day.

The steamers *Adelphi* and *James W. Baldwin*, of rival North River lines, on Monday last varied the monotony, and added some little zest and a great deal of danger to the usually pleasant trip up the Hudson, by racing for a distance of twenty miles. Steamboat and steamship racing is a species of sporting news which we find no pleasure in publishing, and the companies which allow their officers to indulge in it will soon find that it is not a profitable style of amusement.

The Methodist clergymen of this City and vicinity, who meet at the "Book-rooms," in Mulberry-street, every Monday morning, to discuss various Church interests, have shown bad temper of late because the Press published their proceedings, some of which were neither refined nor dignified, and in the most recent of their irritable moods they resolved to exclude reporters from their councils in the future. Some things that were said in connection with the female preacher question were either so offensive to delicacy or so extremely frivolous that when they appeared in print many believed the reports to be sheer fabrications,—travesties of the wickedest kind. The "Preachers' Meeting" will do well to avoid these little indiscretions hereafter, and then they will not fear the popular judgment.

Many of our public school buildings, especially the older ones, are sadly in need of proper ventilation, and the consequences to teachers and pupils are most deplorable. Some of the class rooms, besides lacking means of ventilation, are cramped and dingy, and not at all fit for the purposes for which they were intended. Let the Board of Education visit the different schools, and then if they become satisfied of the truth of what we have said, they can easily make the required alterations during the approaching vacation. As it is, the health and comfort of many thousands suffer unspeakably, and the evil should be remedied at the earliest moment possible.

A man died in New-Orleans, a few days ago, leaving one of the simplest and briefest wills on record. It consisted of only these words: "Mrs. ROPER is my heiress," with a codicil of four or five words more; and although it was severely contested in the Courts, its legality was sustained. Sensible to the last, that man, ROPER.

Marshal TOOKER no doubt does a deal of good and is very popular. But while we praise him, it is with some mental reservation. He mixes too much mercy with his justice. He hauls up a number of bare-faced swindlers who give short cash in making money exchanges, and requests them to disgorge. They disgorge, and then go away quietly, to begin again on the next confiding individual. We think the Marshal might be a little harder on such Jeremy Diddlers, for even *Portia* herself would admit that they deserve far less mercy than they enjoy at present in the City of New-York.

We fancy the people of the "Dominion" have made a mistake—though they seem to glory in it. They have chosen the 1st of July for their grand anniversary, and some of them are delighted with it, because it is three days ahead of our own festival. Passing by that logic, which may do very well for those boreal regions, we think their choice an unhappy one. It will rejoice all the Orangemen in Canada, since July the 1st (O. S.) was long their anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and in the same degree disgust the Irish Catholics, who are the majority. There is a good deal of mischief in that idea of the 1st of July, and we are decidedly of opinion that our neighbors should have chosen the 4th instead of it. The reasons for such a choice are many—"mighty ones and millions"—and beyond our describing in the present brief paragraph.

Hon. DEMAS BARNES has been refreshing the public memory with a dissertation on the Great Bridge between New-York and Brooklyn, a subject that comes so chronically before the people of the two cities, always giving them the idea that something is about to be done. We wish the spirit that entered into the makers of the Great Pacific Railway would seize some of our people here, and, as life is short, induce them to go to work at once at a thing so very much needed in the community; and not only at this, but at those other thoroughfares in the direction of Harlem and Westchester County, so long talked about, and so slow in taking shape or getting under way.

The car conductors, as appears from the suit now pending before Judge MCCUNN, of GEORGE T. CHAPMAN *vs.* Sixth-avenue Railroad, have a delightful employment. They are compelled to deposit $100 in order to secure a situation, in which they labor 14 hours a day for the sum of $2, are subject to surveillance as suspected thieves while at work, and if discharged are left without characters, and their reported peculations are deducted from their deposit. It is difficult to say which are the most contemptible—the directors who employ, or the conductors who labor under such degrading conditions. With the $100 thus deposited, a conductor of any energy and spirit could go to the West, buy and stock and work him a farm, and be independent.

Our State Legislature, at last session, saw fit to abolish the Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Albany, and to transfer most of its inmates to the National Home, at Augusta, Me. There are many deserving soldiers all over the State who would like to go to the Home, but who do not know how to get there. There is need of the appointment of an agent in each large city, especially in New-York, to give the necessary information to inquiring men. Couldn't the Managers of the Home establish these agencies?

It is absurd to be talking of the failure of GRANT'S Administration, and we have no patience with the persons and papers and Ex-Presidents who do so. Bettter wait until the evidence is in before venturing on a verdict. The Administration has had no opportunity for developing grand measures or great men thus far. The evidences of success, thus far, are that the debt has been considerably decreased, the peace with all nations preserved, the Indian question made half intelligible and the Neutrality laws enforced. Some of the politicians are dissatisfied—another evidence of success. As GRANT said just before the inauguration, and as was repeated by our correspondent at Washington, "General GRANT recognizes—and no one with more unswerving faith—that a party can really be successful only by the success of the Government it administers; and that the party that rules the country wisely and well for the next four years will certainly rule it for many years to come." Let us wait for the verdict.

The traditional dread of thunder and lightning, remembered by elderly people, has greatly died away in these days—the children fearing them as little as they fear a shower of rain. But if we have any more of them such as they came upon us a day or two ago, people must fall back upon their ancestral feelings in a storm—shut all the windows and look very grave till it is over. That invasion of the Sea Side House at Rockaway, and the flooring of forty persons at once, was "a caution." And yet, when we think of it, there is more peril of human life on Broadway, in a day, than in the lightnings within our horizon for an entire Summer.

The Russians are looking forward to the great Suez Canal, and hoping to take advantage of it from the port of Odessa, lately connected with the centre of the Empire by General KOTZEBUE'S long railway. General IGNATIEFF, the Czar's Ambassador at Constantinople, in alluding to this subject at a public dinner, complained of the Turkish tariff and the prohibition to pass the Straits in the night—a regulation which, he said, the Americans were also discontented with. The Padishah, no doubt, will listen to reason on this subject, and not alone open his "Narrows" for the trade of all the world, but "go in" for some of it himself, and try to be a great maritime Power, like the rest.

Velocipedes having gone out—or, at least, largely subsided—rowboats and canoes are now in vogue. The far-traveled and fanciful MACGREGOR, of the London Canoe Club—he who recently made his pilgrimage of many lands in the *Rob Roy* coracle—has challenged our Harvard men to another race when, in their aquatic shuttle, they shall have beaten the rowers of the two English Universities on the Thames. At the same time the nautical clubbists of Cork Harbor have also sent them a cartel; and we should not wonder to hear of additional challenges coming to them from the Water of Leith, the Gorbals of Glasgow, or some other corners of the Queen's home dominion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes of the Drama.

Two comparatively fresh entertainments solicit a brief mention. One may be witnessed at Wood's Museum and the other at the Waverley Theatre. At the former place, Mr. EDWARD EDDY embodies the "Wandering Jew" with a degree of earnestness and skill that not even the heat of the weather can deter a wearied public from manifesting an appreciation of. There are few actors more popular in the broadest sense of the word than Mr. EDDY, and his popularity endures until this day. He is to act at Wood's for some weeks, we understand, and so soon as the mercury shall have fallen it will not only be a pleasure to write of his performances, but a matter of possible accomplishment to refer as forcibly as need be to the qualities of some of his associates to whom justice cannot be done in a mild paragraph....At the Waverley, a variety representation of interest attracts tolerably numerous audiences. It includes a series of comic scenes, enacted by Mrs. ADA CUSHMAN and Miss MINNIE JACKSON, a dance by the RIGL sisters, and a double transept flight, by the sisters LOLO and ZOE DE LAVE. The latter part of the affair is its most salient feature, and for the benefit of those playgoers who care to see two tiny creatures im perilling their little lives in the most graceful and daring manner. The fact of the successful achievement of the feat nightly, is worth recording.

Can New-York be Redeemed?

From the Elmira Advertiser, June 28.

Nearly every Republican that we meet asks this question, and we have no hesitation in saying that it can be. But, at the same time, we are compelled to confess our fear that it will not be redeemed this Fall, unless radical reform takes place in the Republican organization of the City of New-York very soon. We lost the State at the last election through the folly and stupidity of professed friends in that City. Their organization has fallen into the hands of men who are utterly incompetent to wield it for any practical good. To be exact, we should say organizations, for small as the party is in that City, it is divided into two factions, each of which runs a "machine" independent of the other, and apparently for the mere purpose of promoting the selfish ends of those who engineer them.

These "organizations" are the closest of close corporations. They include only such persons as can be relied upon to do the bidding of the men who "run the machine." Republicans cannot join the Republican Party in the City of New-York as they may in all other portions of the State. To unite with the party there, one's hat has to be "chalked," and then after that he may find that unless his stripe is satisfactory to the Charley Spencers and John V. Gridleys of the Twenty-second-street machine, or to the Murphys and Andrews of the Twenty-third-street "Organization," he may be revised off the list, and debarred the privilege of participating in the "primary elections" of the particular branch to which he supposed himself attached. These two rival organizations are perpetually engaged in local quarrels, that are disgraceful to themselves and ruinous to the party in the City and State. Heretofore the State Convention has recognized, by the admission of its delegates, the Twenty-second-street machine, or, as it prefers to call itself, the "Radical Organization." That organization is therefore responsible for the management of the party machinery in the City of New-York. To its care the great party in the State has committed, so far as the City is concerned, the interests of the party, and it has shown itself utterly incompetent of the trust.

It consists of what it denominates a "General Committee" of one hundred or more persons, representing the several wards of the city. This General Committee recognizes as Republicans only such persons in the several wards as voluntarily register their names in a book kept for that purpose by the ward fugleman. If a ward primary is to be held, the General Committee appoints a person or two in the ward to revise the registry. Then the list of registered Republicans is scrutinized, and all who are suspected of the offence of having opinions of their own, especially if they are suspected of entertaining opinions that differ from the machine men, they are stricken from the roll, and only such are permitted to remain on the list as will vote as they may be required to do. In this manner, and by such outrageous means, the few ignorant, reckless, characterless and desperate men succeed in keeping themselves in the General Committee to the exclusion of the intelligent worthy members of the party. These fellows use the machinery of the party for selfish purposes, and without thought or care for the general welfare.

Until last Fall the Republicans of the "rural districts" have been able to carry the State in spite of Democratic frauds, or of the mismanagement of the party in the City of New-York.

But finally, the demoralization which these men of the "General Committee" had been so long working, became so great that no organized or systematic effort was made to get out and poll the Republican vote, or to stem the vast tide of Democratic ballot-stuffing and repeating. The result was that the Republican party of the State was overwhelmed by the most gigantic frauds that ever disgraced any civilized community on the face of the globe.

The State can be redeemed. The responsibility as to whether it shall be or not, lies with our brethren of the "rural districts." We must either wrest the organization in the City of New-York from the control of the persons that have usurped it, and place it in the hands of the honest and patriotic Republicans of the City—of men who will extend an organization into every voting precinct, having for its object the increase of the Republican vote, and the protection of the ballot-boxes from fraud, or else we must submit to be overwhelmed year after year by the thugs and thieves that Tammany Hall employs in stuffing the ballot-boxes in the interest of the Democratic Party.

If the two organizations in the City of New-York will not voluntarily unite and go to work to induce the Republicans to participate in creating such an organization in each ward as is needed to get out and poll the Republican vote, and to keep out the fraudulent Democratic votes, then we say it will be the duty of the State Convention to

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

YALE COLLEGE.

The Wooden Spoon Exhibition—The Presentation—Class Day—The Oration and Poem—The Final Farewell of the Graduating Class.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

Numbered among the things that were are all the pleasant observances of Presentation Week at Yale, A. D. 1869. The College career of the Graduating Class is closed; and there remains for its members only the business of transition to the sphere of active life. Commencement Day is yet to come, with its presentation of diplomas already won and speeches by a dozen or so of the 117 graduates; but for them, all the College course is already run. The Juniors too are, to all intents and purposes, Juniors no longer. The Senior Class never dies; it is translated, and when it takes its departure, the accession of the new Senior Class is at once proclaimed. And so with the other classes. All to-day are up a peg; and the Freshmen are wearing their white Oxford hats in token of their advancement to a new dignity.

THE "WOODEN SPOON"—DIPLOMACY AND THE DRAMA.

For the Juniors, the great final occasion of the class year is the Wooden-Spoon exhibition. The honors of this demonstration are eagerly sought, and many have learned their first lessons in diplomacy in seeking to be chosen members of the Spoon Committee. The exhibition took place last evening in the Music Hall, and one of its chief features was a drama in four acts, of which this political wire-pulling in College was the subject. It was entitled "His Little Game and How it Worked," and was presented with scenery and costumes in a manner that reflected great credit on all concerned. The characters were, of course, sustained by members of the Junior Class. In it the efforts of a naughty student to obtain the first position in the election by his society of *cochleaureati*, by blackening the character of the most popular member of the class, were duly foiled by a friend of the latter who happened to overhear the plottings of the naughty student aforesaid. It would be unfair closely to criticise the work of the amateur playwright, or the acting of the amateur players. The drama which gave the audience an insight into the ways of College life at Yale, was greatly enjoyed and vociferously applauded.

A "BRICK," AND A MACCARONIC ORATION.

But the programme had other features that were more noteworthy, some of which preceded and some followed the drama. First after the overture by THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra, which enlivened the occasion with delightful music throughout, came the introduction of the gentleman who had been chosen by the Spoon Committee to bear the spoon—Mr. HENRY AUGUSTUS CLEVELAND. This ceremony was entitled on the programme "Opening Load—the Perfect Brick." The curtain rising, the *cochleaureati* were discovered standing in a semi-circle, each bearing a wooden spoon. In the centre of the stage was a wooden representation of a huge brick. Two of the Committee touched it lightly with their spoons, when its folding doors flew open, and out stepped Mr. CLEVELAND, who was greeted with loud applause, and then the curtain fell.

The Latin Salutatory, by Mr. SAMUEL ST. J. MCCUTCHEON, was an absurd and amusing oration, composed partly of English and partly of Latin words, in which everybody was invited to make himself perfectly at home.

THE "WOODEN-SPOON" SONG.

Next came the "Wooden Spoon" song, which was admirably sung by a choir consisting of the nine wooden-spoon men. It was as follows:

Fair Spirit of gladness,
Hail! Wooden Spoon,
Hail! Wooden Spoon.
Now banish all sadness,
On this festal night of June.

Come, come, elves from your bowers,
Beam, beam softly, oh moon,
Sprites, fays, gallop your powers,
Twine them, blushing, around the Spoon.

All Hail! thou mystic boon,
Glorious Wooden Spoon,
Now meet we, to greet thee,
Jolly, jolly Spoon. (*Bis.*)
Songs raise we, to praise thee,
Oh Spoon! Oh Spoon! (*Bis.*)

Fair faces are round thee,
Hail! Wooden Spoon,
Hail! Wooden Spoon.
Sweet flowers surround thee,
Wreathing thee in wild festoon.

'Tis pleasure that sends thee,
Blithe Wooden Spoon,
Gay Wooden Spoon,
Mirth ever attends thee,
Song its rapture lends thee.

Oh Spoon! Oh Spoon! Oh Spoon!
Happy he who wins thee,
Oh Spoon! Oh Spoon! Oh Spoon!
Happy, always happy
He who wins thee, Wooden Spoon.

Lightly, lightly, tra, la, la, la, tra, la, la, la,
Softly, softly, sing we our joyful song,
Sadness upon each heart
Steals, with the thought so drear,
Classmates, alas! we part
In one short year.

Mem'ry shall ever
With sweet perfume,
Twine in her garland
Thy name, Oh Spoon!

PRESENTATION OF THE SPOON.

The Spoon addresses were now delivered. Mr. JAMES G. MCCLURE, of Albany, N. Y., in an admirable little speech presented the Spoon, saying that to have so far gained the esteem of his classmates as to have been deemed worthy to receive it, was no empty honor to the chosen one. They had found him always considerate, always kind, always ready to stand by others when they were in distress—always, in short, a perfect gentleman.

Mr. HENRY A. CLEVELAND, of New-Haven, on receiving the memento of the affectionate regard of his comrades, made an equally appropriate response, saying that he should ever cherish it, chiefly as the evidence that he had been deemed worthy of the confidence and love of such friends as these. "The Long and the Short of it," in which the tallest and the smallest men of the class formed a tableau, "The College Fence, Saturday, 7 P. M." and "The Lecture on Philosophy" concluded the entertainment. The representation of the College fence, where the students, during the intermissions, are wont to congregate, was a life-like tableau. In the course of the scene college songs were sung, and the introduction of a chimney-sweep and two itinerant negro musicians, who frequent the College grounds, added greatly to the entertainment. They went through their performances precisely as they do on the College Green, and received an uproarious *encore*.

METAPHYSICS IN A NEW DRESS

In the lecture on philosophy the peculiarities of Professor LOOMIS were travestied in a most amusing manner. The Professor is an excellent instructor, and is highly regarded by the students, but has certain singularities of manner and diction that were caricatured, greatly to the delight of the students, by a mimic of rare power. The exhibition was attended by an immense audience. The hall was fairly packed, a majority of those present being ladies. The night was exceedingly warm, and the atmosphere of the ill-ventilated building was anything but a pleasant one to breathe. Everything passed off happily, and at the close of the entertainment, which lasted till nearly midnight, everybody declared that it was a distinguished success.

THE SENIOR SOCIETIES.

The initiations into the Senior Societies took place at midnight, and many of the students did not go home till morning. The night air was heavy with their boisterous demonstrations, in the midst of which all New-Haven finally fell asleep; and by which continuing, all New-Haven was reawakened at an early hour this morning, after frightful dreams of skulls and bones and scrolls and keys and mysterious midnight orgies.

PRESENTATION OF SENIORS TO PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

This morning the form of presenting the Senior Class to President WOOLSEY was duly observed. The members of the class assembled at 9:30 A. M., and proceeded to the residence of the President, where one of the tutors, CHAS. P. OTIS, M. A., spoke the prescribed presentation piece in Latin, and the President made the usual reply. Then the students marched in a body to the College chapel to listen to the poem and oration. The former was delivered by LYMAN H. BAGG, of West Springfield, Mass., and was not a remarkably brilliant effort. The oration was by HENRY A. BEERS, of Hartford, Conn., and was a finished production, spoken with distinctness and force. His subject was "Self-made Men and School-made Men." It was an argument in favor of a liberal education for young men, and was vigorous, logical and just. The orator was rewarded with the loudest applause and the fairest smiles of the ladies who filled the chapel. The farewell ode was sung and the audience was dismissed.

CLOSING CEREMONIES AND "VALE."

In the afternoon the Senior Class assembled on the campus, where long pipes were brought, and while the members took their final smoke together, the four class historians of the class, L. H. BAGG, EDWARD HEATON, R. B. RICHARDSON and C. H. SMITH, read their humorous stories illustrating the peculiarities of their comrades. The anecdotes of college life were vastly enjoyed and heartily laughed at, by a large audience, which remained until the close of these history pieces in spite of the occasional showers that fell. The proceedings were enlivened with college songs, in which all heartily united. Then the class ivy was planted, while the class sung the "Ivy Ode," composed for the occasion, a production worthy of a place here if there were only space for it. Then the class marched around and cheered each college building separately, and cheered the residences of the Professors; and then taking a last affectionate leave of each other, separated never again to come together as a class. Most of them will, of course, be at Commencement on the 22d of July, but many having permission to absent themselves on that occasion, will have their diplomas sent to them.

The arrangements for Presentation Day were admirably carried out by the following Committee, to the members of which I am indebted for facilities afforded me in the gathering of these facts: BEVERLY JONES, H. V. FREEMAN, F. H. HAMLIN, HENRY LEAR, FRANK A. SCOTT and W. C. CLARKE. G. C.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

The Junior Exhibition—Dedication of an Antique Cannon—The Class Cup—The One Hundred and Twenty-second Commencement—Degrees Conferred.

MANSION HOUSE, PRINCETON, N. J., Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

From Our Special Correspondent.

The Junior exhibition last evening was attended by a large and highly respectable audience in the First Church. President MCCOSH occupied the chair, assisted by Professors ALEXANDER, MCILVAINE and others. The orators treated their various topics in a manner pleasing to the audience.

The class of 1859 held a pleasant reunion last evening. About 6 o'clock they gathered around a venerable cannon in the college ground, and formally dedicated it with interesting ceremonies. Upon the retreat of the British after the battle of Princeton, this cannon was left upon the college grounds. The event was commemorated yesterday by an historical recital of the circumstances by GEORGE W. KETCHAM, of Newark, N. J., a poem by WM. H. WRIGHT, of New-York, and an eloquent oration by THOMAS J. MCKAIG, of Maryland.

In the evening the presentation of the Class Cup occurred in the Geological Hall, before a large number of invited guests. President MCCOSH welcomed the class in some pleasant remarks, in which he thanked them for the interest shown in their Alma Mater by the contribution of $2,000 to endow a prize for the best student in English literature. HUGH L. COLE, of Alabama, President of the class, responded.

The cup, a neat silver one, with the name of the Class Boy and the arms of the College engraved upon it, was presented to J. R. YERGER, of Jackson, Miss., by Rev. F. B. HODGE, of Pennsylvania, in a neat and witty speech.

An address to the disappointed was made by C. B. MORRIS.

A large number of alumni and friends united with the authorities and students of the College in celebrating her 122d Commencement to-day. The morning was showery, yet allowed opportunity for the usual procession to form an reach the church without discomfort. Besides the Faculty and Trustees, the following gentlemen were observed among a multitude of distinguished visitors who honored the occasion with their presence: Hon. T. F. Randolph, Governor of the State, and Ex-Governors Haines, Olden and Parker; Hon. Martin Ryerson and General George T. Cobb, of New-Jersey; Hon. Messrs. John T. Mason and Daniel Weisel, of Maryland, and Henry P. Ross, George H. Stuart, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New-York.

President MCCOSH invoked the Divine blessing, after which the orators of the Graduating Class delivered their closing orations in the following order:

Archibald Alexander Schenck, Pennsylvania, Latin Salutatory; Edward Quinton Keasbey, New-Jersey, English Salutatory; Richard Boyd Webster, Pennsylvania, Metaphysical Oration; Alexander A. Speer, District of Columbia, Belles Lettres Oration; Thomas Allen Jobs, New-Jersey, Classical Oration; William Henry Park, Ohio, Philosophical Oration; Henry Clay Talmadge, New-York, Philosophical Oration; Jonah Turner Drakeley, New-Jersey, Physical Oration; Lambert Lot Elkowell, New-Jersey, Relation of the United States to Literature; Winfield Scott Stites, New-Jersey, Nicholas Frederick Stahl, Illinois, Educational Responsibility. Kennedy Duncan Mellier, Missouri, "Colonization;" George T. Porter, Indiana, "Literature as a Profession;" Eugene Franklin Wells, New-York, "Mechanical Powers;" George Kemp Ward, New-York, "Critical Periods;" Wm. B. Waller, District of Columbia, "Demand for Intellectual Exertion in America;" John Evans Fox, Pennsylvania, "The Necessity of Education in a Republic;" William McKibben, Pennsylvania, "Power of Man over Man;" John William Aitken, New-York, "Poetry and Painting."

An hour's intermission was given for relaxation. During this interval heavy and continuous showers prevailed. Notwithstanding a goodly audience returned to the church. The usual Master's oration was pronounced by JOHN R. COWEN, Esq., of Ohio.

The prizes were then announced, and the following degrees were conferred: The degree of A. B. upon fifty-two young gentlemen of the Graduating Class. The degree of A. M. in course upon fifty-five young Bachelors.

The honorary degrees were as follows:

Honorary A. M.—Wm. J. Gibbey, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. Wm. R. Carroll, Allentown, N. J.; Louis W. Smith, Esq., Philadelphia; E. A. Goodridge, New-York; W. J. Leal, Pennsylvania; James Shiels, New-Jersey.

Ph. D.—Frederick A. Adams, New-Jersey; Rev. Mahlon Long, Pennsylvania.

D. D.—Rev. John McNaughton, Ireland; Rev. John Crowell, Delaware.

LL.D.—Rev. Wm. Adams, New-York; Charles W. Elliott, Harvard College; Rev. Henry B. Smith, New-York; Hon. Martin Ryerson, New-Jersey; Rev. Wm. B. Sprauge, New-York; General Benjamin C. Howard, Maryland; General Daniel Weisel, Maryland.

The valedictory was pronounced by JOHN WILLIAM ROSE, of North Carolina. The closing prayer and benediction were made by Ex-President MCLEAN. A large crowd of guests joined in the Alumni festival.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Literary Exercises—Degrees Conferred and Medals Awarded—Distinguished Guests Present.

The twenty-fourth annual Commencement of St. John's College, Fordham, took place on the spacious and beautiful lawn fronting the College buildings, yesterday. Among the guests present were the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey, Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, Hon. Mayor Hall, Hon. Erastus T. Benedict, Hon. J. S. Pruyn, General P. M. Wetmore, (the last mentioned three being Regents of the University,) Alderman Farley, Dr. O. A. Brownson, Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland; Hon. Jno. B. Haskin, Rev. Dr. Loyzance, President of St. Francis Xavier's College, New-York; Very Rev. Dr. Wadhams, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Albany, and Rev. Fathers Quinn, Moran, Woods, O'Donahue, C. SS. R., Keegan, Dealey, S. J., Mooney, McCarthy, Healey, Conlon, and many other Catholic clergymen of this and the neighboring oceses.

The literary exercises began shortly after noon, the first discourse being on "Self-Culture," by THOMSON MASON, of New-York. "National Decline" was the subject of a discourse by RICHARD S. TREACY, of New-York. ALEXANDER A. CRISTADORO, of New-York, was the valedictorian. He chose as his subject "College Memories," and in most poetic phrase and with eloquent emotion called up the scenes which had distinguished the collegiate days of the graduating class, lingering for a time as he bid the Professors and his classmates "Farewell." This address was excellently well delivered, and drew forth the unanimous plaudits of the auditory.

The Master's oration was by MARTIN FLEMING, A. B., of Rochester, N. Y., his subject being "Progress." Referring to the vaunted intellectual progress of the age, he said that we had lost in depth what we had gained in surface; that in the moral order, especially, we were losing instead of gaining; and he called upon his auditors to remember that religion is to be found at the cradle of a nation and infidelity at its tomb.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on the following-named young gentlemen, the graduates for the present year: Joseph A. McCreery, of Belleville, N. J.; Michael P. Curran, of Woonsocket, R. I.; Alexander A. Cristadoro, of New-York; Thomson Mason, New-York; James E. Robier, Thamesville, Canada; Richard S. Treacy, New-York.

The following degrees were also conferred: Of Doctor of Philosophy on Matthew I. Eigas, A. M., of Buffalo, N. Y. Of Bachelor of Laws, on P. H. McDermott, A. M., of New-York. Of Master of Arts, on Martin Fleming, A. B., Rochester, N. Y.; James Flood, A. B., Cavan, Ireland; John O'Rourke, A. B., Montreal, Canada; Thomas B. Connery, A. B., New-York; John D. O'Connor, A. B., Guelph, Canada; Charles L. Phillips, A. B., Philadelphi 1., Penn.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO, of the New-York Supreme Court.

The medal awarded for the best biographical essay was merited by Thomson Mason, of New-York. Subject—George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore. Next in merit, James E. Robier, Thamesville, Canada. Donor for the present year, Rev. Sylvester Malone, of Brooklyn, E. D. The Master's medal was awarded to John O'Rourke, of Montreal, Canada, for superior success in the post-graduate course.

The Graduating Class was then addressed by Rev. RICHARD BRENNAN, (Class 1854,) and a large number of premiums were distributed, after which Hon. Mr. PRUYN, on behalf of the Board of Regents, closed the exercises in a short address, congratulating the Professors on the admirable success the College had attained, and predicting for it a still more glorious future. The visitors then enjoyed a hearty repast spread out for them in the refectory, and after rambling over the grounds and inspecting the College buildings, returned home, all speaking in laudatory terms of the Commencement exercises.

THE HARVARD ALUMNI

Their Dinner on Tuesday—Speeches of Charles Francis Adams, Attorney-General Hoar, J. R. Lowell, Joseph H. Choate and Others.

The Alumni Association of Harvard College, and their guests, had their annual dinner at Cambridge on Tuesday afternoon. Seven hundred and twenty gentlemen were present, including Governor Claflin, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Professor Agassiz, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Hon. John G. Palfrey, Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Dr. G. B. Loring, Dr. Laight of New-York, Rev. Dr. Peabody, Attorney-General Hoar, Mayor Shurtleff, and Ex-President Walker. Hon. WILLIAM GRAY presided, and made a graceful address at its close, introducing Rev. Dr. ANDREW P. PEABODY, acting President of the College, who gave a history of College affairs during the past year. A letter from SAMUEL THATCHER, of Bangor, Me., the oldest living graduate, was read. The venerable gentleman greeted the Alumni of the College, and assured them that since his graduation seventy-six years ago he had never ceased to feel the warmest attachment to his Alma Mater, and to cherish her associations as among the chief solaces of his declining years.

SPEECH OF MR. C. F. ADAMS.

After brief speeches by Governor CLAFLIN and Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, the President proposed the name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who had always reflected honor on their University and the country. Mr. ADAMS, who was received with loud cheers, said that since he had been abroad he had made his own observations upon forms of education in Europe, and more especially of those institutions in Great Britain that held somewhat the same relative position to that country as Harvard and other colleges did to this. He then pointed out that there was a feeling of dissatisfaction abroad, which demanded that the system of education offered by these institutions should be modified to suit the advancing spirit of the times. After adverting in detail to this point, he said that he thought it was incumbent on Harvard to set the example in framing a sound and thoroughly useful system of education. It was not the common form of education that they wanted, but an education of the very first class that should permeate all the avenues figured in her civic triumphs. Her chief magistrates pursuing the round of their official duties in the charmed circle of that ring which distinguished her among municipal bodies, as the belt of Saturn marked him among the heavenly bodies, had added to the honors that wreathed their brows no laurels from their Alma Mater. The small capitals in their catalogues which adorned the heads of Harvard's illustrious few, traced their origin to no judicial situations attained in New-York. No son of Harvard had ever sat in her councils, or spent a dollar of her public money, or been responsible for a single feature of her political economy. [Laughter.] At their distance from the College they were, he feared, a little behind the times. They heard much of the new policy and the new education without quite understanding whether they were altogether new or strange. For one, he would hope that the classics, which had hitherto been the bright and shining girdle of their Alma Mater, beneath whose protection she had nurtured and brought to light the generations of her children, were not to be laid aside as old or worn out. He deprecated the demolition of the system of classical culture which had done so much to elevate taste and sentiment. Students could only make the college education useful through the animus existing in themselves, and must be inspired to attain to the highest excellence, which would give them a power that would diffuse itself through the country.

REMARKS OF HON. E. R. HOAR.

After Dr. O. W. HOLMES had read a poem in laudation of the class of 1829, the President said they would all welcome from Washington the Attorney-General, Hon. E. R. HOAR. He was enthusiastically received, and said he wished he could furnish anything so delightful to their ears as the voice of that humorous lyrist, Holmes. He had very little to offer except the expression of his pleasure in being present. There was, however, a single thought derived from the opening remarks of their President which he wished to suggest. In one of the New-York newspapers last week was the following paragraph:

ASTONISHING OCCURRENCE.—Two rich men died last month in Boston neither of whom left anything to Harvard College, and neither did either of them leave anything to the Massachusetts General Hospital, another sore spot that has sucked up its hundreds of thousands from the community.

It is a graceful custom to express on such occasions as this our gratitude to those benefactors who have endowed the College from its infancy to its present maturity. But the idea he wished to express on this occasion was the debt that the benefactors owed to the College. They owed to the College the fact that they were not to have that dreariest and saddest of all epitaphs recorded in history: "The rich man also died, and was buried." [Laughter.] It had been a tendency of Harvard College, from its commencement, to educate the community up to a sense of public duty. And its influence was that they owed the characters of the men who were its benefactors. From its earliest days to the present time, that influence had been spreading through the country. It was to Harvard College and to the other colleges which were its descendants he would say nothing in depreciation of their share in the work, for much as he loved and admired their institution, he hoped to see more beautiful daughters from so beautiful a mother,) but wherever through this broad land they found the spirit of a public duty there they would recognize the spirit of Harvard College.

POEM BY J. R. LOWELL.

Mr. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, being called upon, responded in a humorous speech, remarking that he found himself becoming one of the hardy perennials of their College festivals. He looked upon a written speech much in the same mind as the Irishman did who said that his shillelah was a musket that never missed fire. The speaker then read a poem which humorously delineated the position in which he stood to the College and to the present festival, and which also embraced many apt allusions to current events. The following extract, a tribute to Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, has been made public:

"Yet how repress a patriotic thrill!
B. L. Ampudia declared our *Alabama* bill.
Yes, if John Bull is sometimes hard to bear,
I 'rather call'ate we had him there.'
Thoughtless he cried, 'Speak, speak, thou fearful guest.'
Rara deserunt—you recall the rest;
Johnson the first with words two folios filled,
Which at one swash his mightier namesake spilled.
Like Samson, with one jaw of Scriptural sort,
He made Matt. Arnold's Philistines his sport.
Not the broad ocean hindered limping fate,
And all their dinners he made desolate.
Ah, let us own, before such facts as these,
There are off-sets in moral damages.

But I have wandered to volcanic ground,
Where the hot soil heaves with an ominous sound.
Thou jesting piper, get thee somewhere else!
Here is no place to shake your cap and bells.
Down, awful shape of that dumb-show Fate,
That desperate wrestle on the sea for life.
Woe worth the hour of madness that devotes
Freedom's twin champions to each other's throats.
O matris pulchræ, filia pulchrior,
Pout if you will, but sulk not into war!
Had Adams stayed, this danger had not been,
This less than kindness of two more than kin.
He never swerved by foeman's subtlest way
That tempts to say the most where least's to say.
No word misspent, no reasoning out of joint,
Justus et tenax, grappling to his point;
Large of discourse where wisdom might be large;
Penurious where loose speech might harm his charge.
He served and suffered, but he won at last;
Praised by the brawny athletes he had cast,
Third of his stalwart race, to him is due
No smaller debt than to the other two;
Behold, they brighten from the canvass dim
To feel their praise renewed in praise of him."

REMARKS OF J. H. CHOATE, ESQ.

Speeches were made by several other gentlemen. Mr. JOSEPH H. CHOATE was introduced by the President, as the youngest of the Vice-Presidents of the Alumni and as a resident of New-York City. Mr. CHOATE, in responding, said that it was refreshing and inspiring for a resident of another part of the Union to return once a year to Massachusetts,—the only State in the Union whose every word was worth its weight in gold,—and to a city like Boiseum, more eternal than Rome, because she was destined to stand for centuries after her Coliseum shall have crumbled and fallen, and to a College like Harvard, which to her intellectual conquests had lately added those manly triumphs upon the water, where having mastered all opposition in the New World, she was now reversing the saying of ALEXANDER, and looking across the water for old worlds to conquer. [Applause.] It was refreshing to get another drink from the pure waters of Fresh Pond after imbibing for years the turbid streams of the Croton, which, according to recent developments, his friend Dr. MINER, who sat next him, had pronounced within the prohibitions of their famous Liquor law, so that he had to admit that if they could not purify the water it furnished a new stimulant for modifying the law. All this was so reviving that he hoped they would not break the spell by reminding any of them that they were not at home there, but were mere wanderers for a day only, from a place so foreign, so distant and so different as the City of New-York. It had recently been decided by a tribunal from which there was no appeal, that the two hundred Alumni of Harvard College, who resided in New-York, were for that reason disqualified from their natural share in the administration of the affairs of their Alma Mater. They must not, however, suppose that they were compensated by being admitted to any control in the city of their adoption. On the contrary whatever merit there might be in the Government of that great Metropolis, they were obliged to confess that they could not claim a particle of it for themselves or for Harvard. Why, he for one, should like to see the experiment tried. Let them, if they pleased, the members of the corporation and ask them to translate at random the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*. Examine the Professors for a half hour in the *Panegyricus* of ISOCRATES; invite their doctors of sacred theology to read from the original of the sublime explanations of PLATO, or even direct the Treasurer of the College to give them in Latin numerals the figures of the last report, and if they got a satisfactory response from those more elevated sources, it would be time then to consider whether the rank and file of the common Alumni had probably had enough of the classics to hurt them. [Laughter and applause.] But he need not go further than the programme of that day for a sufficient proof of his case, as he had searched in vain among the one thousand Alumni who had joined in this celebration for a meaning of the hieroglyphics with which it was headed—Q. B. F. Q. S. [Laughter.] He wished to call attention to another innovation which seemed to mark the demoralization of such classical culture as was still preserved to them—the introduction of what might be called the "Weller" system of orthography in the place of the good old Anglo-Saxon Latin. *Hic, hæc, hoc, hujus, hujus, hujus*, they all understood; but how would the shade of Dr. BECK be harrowed at the words "ORDO HVIVS ANNI," which headed the fifth page of the programme. [Laughter.] Or, to give another illustration, in the announcement of the eleventh honor, which might have proceeded from Sam Weller himself. [Laughter.] After the caution of his venerable parent to spell it with a "v," we read, "DISQVISITIO SAMVEL EPES TVRNER." At that late hour, when the brains of the Alumni were bursting with the good things which had been stuffed into them for the last three hours, he would not be expected to add more than a single word, as he certainly could not add a single idea, to what had already been so ably said; but, as one of the younger Alumni, he might be pardoned for offering their congratulations and welcome to the new President, and especially because of his election at the age of 36 as the greatest tribute which in the history of the College, and perhaps, he might say, in the history of letters, had ever been paid by age and wisdom and experience to youth and hope and manly ambition. They hailed his Presidency as the brightest epoch in the annals of Harvard, and believed that he would gather something of strength and wisdom from each of his eminent predecessors. Who of them had forgotten that most touching spectacle that the eyes of the Alumni ever witnessed, when, ten years ago that day, there sat upon the stage at Commencement five living heads of the University, who spanned the century by their years and embraced the whole glories of Harvard in their various gifts and affections. There was the stately and venerable QUINCY, magnificent even among his ruins: EVERETT, with head already silvered by age, but the perfect type of intellectual beauty; SPARKS, whose historical renown was not half so dear to them as that genial spirit which lighted up his beloved features; FELTON, whose classic mind and heart reproduced within those walls the beauty and the pride of Greece; and WALKER, the sole survivor of that matchless group, whose living voice they had been permitted to hear again that day. How much they more fitted those glorious celebrations in honor of their *Alma Mater* than by bespeaking for ELIOT, their new President, the enthusiasm of QUINCY, the grace and learning of EVERETT, the gentleness of SPARKS, the wit of FELTON, and the wisdom of WALKER, and by trusting that he would leave them nothing of that great past to regret, and everything of the future to hope! [Loud applause.]

The intervals between the speaking were relieved by some admirable singing by the Harvard Musical Society.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Commencement Exercises—Degrees and Prizes Conferred.

The one hundred and fifteenth Commencement of the time-honored Columbia College was celebrated yesterday at the Academy of Music. The parquette, dress circle and lower tier of boxes were well filled with a brilliant array of ladies in gay Summer attire. The President of the College, Rev. F. A. P. BARNARD, presided; he wore a black Oxford cap, and the red robe inherited from colonial days.

The graduates were also capped and gowned, but entirely in black. The stage was crowded with gentlemen, among whom were the various Professors of the institution, and with these were numerous guests, comprising Hon. Hamilton Fish, James W. Gerard, Bishop Potter, Wm. Mitchell, Samuel B. Ruggles, Chancellor Ferris, Rev. Morgan Dix, Judge Kirkland, Nathaniel Sands, David Dudley Field, Benj. H. Field, President Raymond, of Vassar College, Frederick A. Depeyster, Jonathan Sturges, A. H. Burgin, Robert Bayard, with Generals Cullum, Pitcher, Alexander Webb, Vogdes and Barnard.

The proceedings opened with music, and a prayer by the Chaplain. The Greek Salutatory was recited by WILLIAM DUDLEY FOULKE, followed by the usual poems and addresses. The speeches were all judiciously short, and, in general, well given. Bouquets were thrown to the young men in showers, rivaling the ovations to favorites of the stage.

The names of the "honor men" of the College classes were read by the President, They were as follows:

Seniors.—William Dudley Foulke, David B. Ogden, Charles Gustavus Adams, Harry Madison Jones, Edward John Hallock, William Bayard Cutting, Horace Nelson Seaver, Jr., John Henry Livingston, Robert Henry Hunt, Thenford Woodhull, Edward Francis Weeks, George Webster Heasley, William Berrian Hooper, Willard Bartlett, Henry Drisler, Jr., Hamilton Fish, Jr., William Macneven Purdy, Evelyn Bartow.

Juniors.—Lewis Buffett Carll, George Hicks Dobbs, Edmond Kelly, Franklin Butler Lord, Seth Low, Walden Pell Anderson, Robert Stratton Morison, Isidor Pierce Oberndorfer, George Livingston Peabody, Spencer Summerfield Roch, Frank Dodge Sturges, Felix Adler, William Erwin Gilhooly, Arthur Ingraham, Walter Ogden, George Starr Scofield, Jr., Burritt Fitch Sheppard, William Naylor Webbe, Dennistoun Wood.

Sophomores.—Clarence Reppelje Conger, Jacob Herrick Henry, Richard Busteed Kelly, Henry Day Loder, James Otis Morse, Jr., Chester Clark Monroe, William Henry Sage, Henry Mason Smyth, Oscar Solomon Straus, Henry Van Rensselaer, Joseph Fenelon Vermyle, Robert Barbour, Stuyvesant Fish, Frank Goddard Houghwout, Frank Hustace, Albert Sessel, George Francis Work.

Freshmen.—Sidney Gillespie Ashmore, Frederick Brewerton Carter, David Cowee, Robert Clarence Dorsett, Sperry Howardsmith, Charles Henry Knox, John Holme Maghee, Frederick Panet Marshall, James Boyles Murray, Ludlow Ogden, John Krom Rees, Edward Lazarus Rosenfeld, Wesley Hunt Tilford, Harry Wallerstein.

The prizes for German, Greek, chemical analysis, mathematic, &c., were also awarded: Augustus Peabody, George Plato Pierce, Samuel Augustus Purdy, Jr., Horace Nelson Seaver, Jr., Frank Norsworthy Shepard, John Adams Smedberg, Edward Bayard Smith, David Stewart, Jr., Henry Cady Sturges, Edward Tillon, Edward Francis Weeks and Thenford Woodhull.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on Charles Gustavus Adams, Hal Allaire, Willard Bartlett, Evelyn Bartow, Robert Lenox Belknap, Jacob Bininger, Thos. Newby Cuthbert, William Bayard Cutting, Henry Drisler, Jr., Wm. Alex. Duer, Hamilton Fish, Jr., Wm. Dudley Foulke, Wm. M. Geer, Edward J. Hallock, George Webster Heasley, Wm. B. Hooper, Robert H. Hunt, Wm. Emile Iselin, Henry M. Jones, Shipley Jones, John H. Livingston, David Ogden, John Oran Chanler. That of Engineer of Mines was conferred on the entire graduating class of the School of Mines. The degree of Master of Arts was then conferred upon a number of gentlemen who left the college several years ago.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on a number of eminent clergymen.

The proceedings closed with a benediction, preceded by a valedictory oration in English, by HAMILTON FISH, JR., who bid adieu to the College and the Professors, for himself and classmates, in feeling terms. In the evening, the graduating class partook of a supper at Delmonico's.

Manhattan College Exhibition.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at this institution, and the interest felt by the community at large in it was manifested by the large attendance. The exercises were conducted in the College garden under cover of several tents. Visiting Brother Patrick presided, and was surrounded by Messrs. Charles O'Conor, Chauncey Shaffer and Mullaley, and Rev. Fathers Clorory, Kinsella, Mooney, Meaher, Starrs, V. G., together with Frere Facile, of Paris, and Dr. Anderson. After the College Band had played a selection from "Stradella," Mr. MORRISON, a graduate, delivered an address on the "Value of Material Progress." A selection from "Martha" succeeded, after which Mr. M. J. MCGOWAN discoursed most ably on Prometheus. The first class was then examined in philosophy, the examination being conducted in Latin by the Professors of the College and several visitors. After "Norma" had been executed, Mr. JOHN GRADY delivered a masterly address on Pantheism, and was followed by Mr. JOHN J. LALOR, A. B., whose subject, "No Education without Religion," was ably treated.

Father PATRICK then conferred the degree of A. M. on Messrs. LALOR, DAVIES, MCMAHON, FERNAND and JOHN O'NEILL, and that of Master of Sciences on Mr. V. HAYARD, of New-York. The following gentlemen also graduated as A. B.: J. J. GRADY, E. F. FAGAN, J. MCGOVERN, J. MORRISSON, J. SALTER, H. C. MCLEAN and J. P. CAROLAN.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by Messrs. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, MULLALEY and ANDERSON, and by Brother PATRICK, the valedictory being given by Mr. EDWARD FAGAN. After the distribution of rewards to the junior classes, the guests repaired to the College, where a substantial collation awaited them, to which full justice was done.

College of the City of New-York.

As part of the preliminary exercises to the Commencement of the College of the City of New-York this evening, a series of declamations, poetical recitations and readings were given last night at Irving Hall by a portion of the students. President WEBSTER and the Faculty of the College were on the platform, together with Messrs. ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, RICHARD O'GORMAN, EVERETT P. WHEELER and H. B. PERKINS, as judges of the speaking.

Orations were delivered and recitations made by Charles F. Lee, A. P. Zemansky, M. H. Cardoso, Nathan Clarke, Jr., M. C. Julian, Thomas J. Bush, A. H. Alker, Samuel M. Jackson and others. The Riggs Prize Essays were recited by their authors J. Hamporn Dougherty, J. E. Witley and E. Morse Shepherd. The prizes are to be given at the Commencement to-night.

Union College Commencement—The Honorary Degrees.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 30.

The following degrees were conferred by Union College to-day: The honorary degree of D. D. upon Rev. David T. Conde, of Beloit, Wis.; Rev. R. J. Buckland, Rochester University; Rev. R. Cruyckshank, Lawreneville, N. J.; President James Brownlee, Port Richmond, S. I.; Rev. E. W. Potter, Troy, N. Y.; and Rev. John L. Nevins, Ningpo Mission, China.

The honorary degree of LL. D. upon Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, New-York City; Prof. Martin Luther Stover, Gettysburg, Penn.; Bishop Stevens, Pennsylvania; Hon. Hamilton Fish, United States Secretary of State; His Excellency Governor John T. Hoffman, New-York City.

The honorary degree of A. B. upon J. A. Crowles, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Kram, St. Louis, Mo.; Colonel J. Townsend Connelly, New-York City; Major James Gillette, U. S. A.; Edward Ernstein, Esq., New-York.

The election of President is postponed.

The Pennsylvania Polytechnic College.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 30.

The sixteenth annual Commencement of the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania was held in Horticultural Hall this evening, and was largely attended by leading mining, mechanical and manufacturing men. Gentlemen were graduated in the school of mines, civil engineering and mechanical engineering. Addresses were delivered by ISAAC HAZLEHURST, Esq., Judge ALLISON, and Professor R. S. SMITH, of the College Faculty.

OBITUARY.

George Briggs, Member of Congress.

Mr. GEORGE BRIGGS, a member of Congress from the City of New-York, died yesterday at Saratoga, aged 65. Mr. BRIGGS was a native of this State, having been born in Fulton County in the year 1805. His family, however, subsequently removed to Vermont, where the youth received his education and began business. His integrity and force of character made him a prominent man, and at the age of 32 he was elected to the Vermont Legislature. New-York, however, appeared to offer higher inducements to a man of his character than the Green Mountain State, and he removed hither in 1833. He turned his attention to the hardware business, and succeeded in amassing an ample fortune. In 1849 he was elected as one of the representatives in Congress of the City of New-York, serving till 1853; and in 1858 he was again elected as a representative in the Thirty-sixth Congress. He was not a conspicuous debater, but served as Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. In 1866 Mr. BRIGGS was one of the delegates to the Convention held in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant-Commander Van Vleck, United States Navy.

Lieutenant-Commander WILLIAM A. VAN VLECK died of yellow fever on Tuesday ev

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday presented quite a contrast to the previous day. Then three large country sales were made, the auctioneers were hard at work and considerable property changed hands; but yesterday all was quiet, one or two unimportant sales were made at the Exchange, but the country, which for several weeks past has almost daily witnessed one or two large sales, was left undisturbed, the railroads which have been kept busy carrying large crowds of excursionists had no extra duties to perform. The auctioneers moved about their offices like men who, suddenly relieved of all responsibility, found it pretty hard work to kill time, and the day was entirely without excitement. The rest of the week promises to be equally quiet; no sales are announced, but in a day or two some will be. Among the noticeable private sales is one made by Mr. ISAAC HONIG, of three lots on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, near Lexington-avenue, for $28,500, to Rev. GEO. E. THRALL, who proposes erecting a handsome Episcopal Church on them.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

3-story brick, 3-story frame houses and lot, No. 79 Bank-st., 75 ft. n. of Bleecker-st.; lot 20x120, Harman Baine..... $20,000

By Joseph McGuire.

Buildings and lot n. e. side of Water-st., 52 ft. n. of Pike-st., and running through to South-st.; lot 41.4x161, J. B. Dickinson..... $58,000

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., June 29.

8 lots, corner Central and Pemberton-avenues, 25 x100, each..... $125
8 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 120
8 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 115
3 lots, corner Elizabeth-st., 25x100, each..... 122
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 120
3 lots, corner Central-av., 25x100, each..... 115
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 117
15 lots on Pemberton-av., 25x100, each..... 115
3 lots, corner Pemberton and Fields avs., 25x100, each..... 125
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 105
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 100
6 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 95
3 lots, corner Elizabeth-st., 25x100, each..... 122
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 110
15 lots on Pemberton-av., 25x100, each..... 95
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 100
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 105
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 95
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 115
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each..... 110

COLLEGE POINT, L. I.

By E. A. Lawrence, Oakley & Fleury, June 29.

8 lots on Bleecker-st., Nos. 31 to 36, each..... $110
1 lot on corner Flamuus-av. and Bleecker-st..... 170
2 lots on Lafayette-st., Nos. 43 and 44, each..... 235
1 lot on corner Washington-av. and Henrietta-st., 320
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 84..... 210
2 lots on Henrietta-st., Nos. 89 and 90, each..... 215
1 lot on Park-st., No. 174..... 270
2 lots on Ann-st., Nos. 272 to 275, each..... 90
2 lots on Bleecker-st., Nos. 280 and 281, each..... 140
2 lots on Bleecker-st., Nos. 282 and 283, each..... 100
2 lots on Bleecker-st., Nos. 284 and 285, each..... 110
2 lots on Lafayette-st., Nos. 303 and 304, each..... 120
3 lots on High-st., Nos. 321 and 322, each..... 265
1 lot on High-st., No. 325..... 260
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 305..... 305
1 lot on Collece-st., with house, No. 402..... 2,550
1 lot on Broadway, No. 464..... 280
1 lot on corner of Lafayette-st. and Broadway, No. 474..... 295
1 lot on Lafayette-st., No. 475..... 220
1 lot on Lafayette-st., No. 476..... 200
3 lots on Lafayette-st., Nos. 477 to 479, each..... 205
3 lots on High-st., Nos. 486 to 488, each..... 190
1 lot on High-st., No. 492..... 550
1 lot on High-st., No. 493..... 425
2 lots on High-st., Nos. 494 and 495, each..... 310
1 lot on High-st., No. 496..... 245
1 lot on High-st., No. 497..... 260
1 lot on High-st., No. 498..... 250
3 lots on High-st., No. 499 to No. 501, each..... 260
1 lot on corner of Fulton-av. and Henrietta-st., No. 502..... 420
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 503..... 410
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 504..... 370
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 505..... 220
6 lots on Henrietta-st., Nos. 506 to No. 511, each.. 250
2 lots on Water-st., No. 652..... 140
1 lot on Water-st., No. 653..... 85
1 lot on Water-st., No. 654..... 80
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 655 and 656, each..... 75
1 lot on Water-st., No. 657..... 70
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 658 to 661, each..... 60
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 662 and 663, each..... 25
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 664 and 665, each..... 15
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 666 and 667, each..... 30
1 lot on Water-st., No. 668..... 30
4 lots on Water-st., Nos. 669 to 672, each..... 300
3 lots on Henrietta-st., Nos. 677 to 679, each..... 265
1 lot on Henrietta-st., Nos. 679 and 680, each..... 425
1 lot on Henrietta-st., No. 681..... 260
1 lot on Amelia-st., No. 682..... 220
4 lots on Amelia-st., Nos. 683 to 686, each..... 280
1 lot on Amelia-st., No. 687..... 345
1 lot on Amelia-st., No. 688..... 360
3 lots on Amelia-st., Nos. 691 and 692, each..... 60
1 lot on Water-st., No. 774..... 45
2 lots on Water-st., Nos. 775 and 776, each..... 50
1 lot on Water-st., No. 777..... 60
3 lots on Water-st., Nos. 778 and 779, each..... 50
2 lots on Front-st., Nos. 780 and 781, each..... 30
1 lot on Front-st., No. 782 to 784, each..... 60

Messrs. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., Nos. 55 and 57 Liberty-street, have recently sold the following described property at private sale, situated in Tarrytown, N. Y., and near the depot:

Captain Dean's place, consisting of 7 acres, purchased by Mr. L. Roberts for $47,000. Mr. Roberts retained one acre and resold the balance of 6 acres for $40,000.

Captain Gray's farm of about 200 acres sold to Dr. D. W. Paine for $35,000.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

A piece of ground, distant 99.11 ft. n. of 13th-st. and 100 ft. w. of Avenue A, 1.7x46.6x32.3x57.3... $200
Lafayette-place, No. 33, 27x137.6..... 50,000
Lexington-av., s. e. corner of 41st-st., 20.10x75..... 85,000
West Broadway, e. s., 50 ft. n. of Worth-st., 20 x25.6..... 11,350
22d-st., s. s., 200.½ ft. w. of 7th-av., 16x98.9..... 12,000
42d-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x98.9..... 9,000
46th-st., s. s., 475.6 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x100.5..... 22,500
52d-st., s. s., 101.4 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5..... 35,000
86th-st., s. s., 165 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5. 16,000
88th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th-av., 75x100.5..... 3,675
76th-st., n. s., 225.1 ft. w. of 9th-av., 24.10½x102.2 x35.1½x102.8..... 3,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 30th-st., 98.9x175..... 50,000
2d-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of 5th-st., 25.6x75..... 19,000

Leases Recorded.

West Houston-st., No. 163, 6 years, per year..... $500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Degraw-st., n. s., 175 ft. n. of Hoyt-st., 20x100.... $9,000
Ewen-st., w. s., 98 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 20x36.3x100. 1,000
Gwinnet-and Silver sts., s. e. corner, 140x22.7x66x 100..... 500
President-st., n. s., 192.6 ft. e. of 6th-av., 87x196.. 18,000
Smith-st., s. e. s., 49 ft. n. of Schermerhorn-st., 70.10x100..... 10,500
Washington-st., w. s., 33 ft. s. of High-st., 25x80.. 12,000
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x61x52. 500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Smith-st., 50x52x 48.3..... 400
Willow-st., e. s., 99.9 ft. s. of Pineapple-st., 24.6x 100..... 20,000
South 4th-st., n. s., 69.6 ft. w. of 3d-st., 23.8x151.1x 91.1x29..... 15,000
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 7th-av., 100.2x150..... 5,400
Classon-av., w. s., 320 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 50x272 5,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 221.6 ft. e. of Ryerson-st., 18.6 x112..... 12,500
Stuyvesant-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 25 x100..... 1,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Yates-av., 50x200 2,400
Gravesend, public highway, adjoining R. J. Stillnell's..... 2,400
Flatbush, map of Henry Conklin, Lots Nos. 27 and 28..... 400
4th-av. and 18th-st., s. w. cor., 20x75..... 4,400

NEW-JERSEY.

Bergen.

Lot No. 20, block No. 4, map of Claremont, 25 x100..... $800

Union.

Lot. No. 156 Blum-st., s. s., map of Hudson County Real Estate Company, 25x100..... $350

Hoboken.

Lots Nos. 3, 4 and 5, block No. 130, Coster estate, 75x100..... $1,740
Lots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 130, Coster estate, 50x100..... 1,000

Bayonne.

Corner of Avenue R and the Jersey City and Bergen Point plank road, 100x134..... $4,500

Jersey City.

South 5th-st., n. s., 170 ft. w. of Jersey-av., 20x95. $5,500

Newark.

Johnson-st., s. s. 375 ft e. of New-Jersey Railroad-av., 22x95..... $237
Hays-st., w. s., 222 ft. from Springfield-av., 25x105 850
Church-st., s. e. s., 18 ft. on Church-st..... 6,000
Corner Washington and Marshall sts., 100x177.. 40,000
Washington-st., w. s., 100 ft. from Marshall, 138 ft. on Washington-st. and 72 ft. from Columbia-st., 25x99. 13,500
Elm-st., n. s., 72 ft. from Columbia-st., 25x99..... 1,350

Orange.

Middle Tremont-av., 80x262..... $670

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 18T-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid mansion, 46x50; all improvements; ten lots of ground and stable; handsome shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; walls frescoed by an Italian artist; burglar alarm, and all in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, A PERFECT gem, $22,500, and a four-story house, complete in every particular, $30,000; 53d-st., 6th and 7th avs.; the last of twelve houses. Apply to J. W. STEVENS, on the premises, or No. 30 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

THAT SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone house and lot, No. 15 East 54th-st. will be sold at a great bargain. Open from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy payments, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST AND MOST desirable country residence, containing every convenience; elegant rooms; fine grounds; splendid mountain scenery and healthy neighborhood. To be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st., or at No. 140 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—DESIRABLE residence at Highlands of Newesink; furnished or unfurnished; within two hours of New-York. Apply to MORRISON & HALL, No. 163 Broadway.

ORANGE N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$26,000.—FOR SALE ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, opposite Tivoli Station, an elegant country seat of 30 acres of the best land, affording the finest views of the Hudson, the distant Catskills, and surrounding country. The mansion is substantial, with modern improvements and all necessary outbuildings, ice-house, (filled,) &c.; a fine mountain spring, supplying a fish pond, meanders through the ground, forming beautiful miniature falls; the lawn declines with a gentle slope to the river, having a frontage of 2,500 feet; abundance of choice fruit. The premises, which are now ready for occupancy, present a most desirable residence for a family of moderate means and refined tastes; a liberal reduction made on the original price. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HOUSE, 14 ROOMS, in manner in cellar; ground handsomely laid out, carriage-house, fruit and ornamental trees; lot 200x380 feet; unparalleled view and neighborhood; terms easy. The owner, photograph and plans of the house can be seen any day this week at Room No. 5, No. 122 Nassau-st., from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., or apply to WM. JACOBUS, Montclair, N. J.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WEST-Chester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., offers for rent brown-stone front four-story house, No. 322 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $3,000.

Three-story brick house, No. 125 Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,200.

Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered throughout, per month, $25.

Store No. 46 Hudson-st., $450.

Rooms and bedrooms at No. 46 Hudson-st., from $5 to $15.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED, AT WEST-field, N. J., one hour from City, very fine new house; all city improvements and conveniences; fine grounds, fruit and shade trees, stable, coach-house, &c.; rent about $1,500. Address B. D. BACON, Box No. 1,761 Post Office, New-York City.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, second east of Avenue A, in complete order, with hot and cold water, gas fixtures, &c.; rent $400 per year; possession given immediately. Inquire of BIDWELL, No. 254 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE, CARPETED, seven rooms, on Hudson River, 25 miles; only $250 for season; also for sale, a country seat, furnished, 16 acres. C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

TO LET—AT GREENWICH, CONN., HOUSE containing 12 rooms, with garden and plenty of fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Apply to FITZGERALD, hatter, No. 397 Broadway.

ON SHREWSBURY RIVER—FURnished house to rent for the season; nearly new; ten rooms; ten minutes' walk from depot; terms low. Apply to GEO. B. CHAMPLAIN, Red Bank, N. J.

TO LET—EXCEPT DOCTOR'S OFFICE—OR for sale, house and lot, No. 15 West 20th-st.; 28 feet wide, near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor, front.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $13,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE WITH store on the west side, not above 46th-st. Also a house with store in 1st or 2d avs. Owners will please send full particulars to LOUIS BEER, 18 Centre-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE—BY ORDER OF J. L. FLINT, ASSIGNEE OF PATERSON & CO.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS.—Three valuable lots and lots on Washington-st., known as Nos. 523, 527 and 529, generally 25 front by 73.77 feet in depth will be sold on THURSDAY, July 8, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, with all the appurtenances suitable for pork packing and storage purposes.

For full particulars apply to auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—ELIJAH BOWNE and MARY ELIZABETH BOWNE, his wife, SARAH ANN CHARLOTTE REES et al.—In Partition.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of April, 1869, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, (subject to confirmation), by and under the auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate, and being on the westerly side of the Third-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, in the Eighteenth (late Sixteenth) Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on the City of New-York, entitled "Map of property situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Thomas Thomas, and the estate of the late Robert Fuller, deceased, dated New-York, June, 1852," surveyed by D. D. Green, City Surveyor, by the number (28) bounded and described as follows: Northerly, by the lot number (27) on the said map; easterly, by the Third-avenue; southerly, by the lot number (29) on the said map; and westerly, by the lot number (26) on the said map; containing in breadth, in front and rear, twenty-four feet eight inches, and in length or depth, on each side, one hundred feet. Also, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, at Harlem, in the County and State of New-York, bounded, east, by the Third-avenue; north, by York, bounded, east, by the Third-avenue; north, by a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, a line parallel to One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet northerly therefrom; southerly, by a one hundred feet westerly therefrom; southerly, by a line parallel with One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, distant fifty feet southerly therefrom.—Dated New-York, April 13, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 9th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 26, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

The above sale is further adjourned till the 30th day of June, 1869, at the same hour and place. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The above sale is adjourned till the 1st day of July, 1869, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1869. GRATZ NATHAN, Referee.

V. G. THOMAS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of 68th-st., from the 8th-av. to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 52 Nassau-st. (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, at the time for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on 68th-st., in the City of New-York, between the 4th-av. and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of said 68th-st., half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, JR.,
T. COMAN,
G. W. DITCHETT, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HEADQUARTERS METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, (Nos. 127 AND 129 MERCER-ST.,) NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE MANY ACCIDENTS OCCURRING at this season of the year from carelessness in handling fireworks, induces the Board to caution the public against the risks, especially from their use by children. No dealer who has not applied for the permit of this Board, and complied with the precautions imposed, is allowed to sell them without liability to prosecution. It is hoped that all good citizens will be vigilant in aiding to protect the public from danger of conflagration. By order of the Board.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY D'BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Sherrod to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Sherrod & Co., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July, 1869.—Dated Jan. 31, 1869.

HENRY V. BURGY
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, FOR SPRING SALES, 1869.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS, in every variety, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH.

SMITH BROTHERS,
successors to
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 738 Broadway, near Astor-place.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, BENJ. F. BANCROFT,
First Vice-President. Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116¾	117	5-20 Coupon, '67.	119⅝	119¾
Coupon, 1881.....	120⅛	120¾	5-20 Coupon, '68.	119⅝	119¾
5-20 Regis., 1865..	116⅛	116¾	10-40 Regist'd..	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '62..	121½	121¾	10-40 Coupon...	107⅛	108
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116⅛	117	Gold.....	137½	137¾
5-20 Coupon, '65.	117⅛	118	U. S. Curr. Pac.	105⅛	106
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	119⅝	119¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

O. E. WOOD,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

invites attention of capitalists to the following first-class

RAILROAD BONDS:

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD 8 PER CENTS LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, 50 miles finished west from La Crosse, free of Government tax, at 92¼ and interest.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

7 per cent., lease assumed by Illinois Central Railroad, price 85 and interest.

MACON AND BRUNSWICK,

guaranteed by State of Georgia, $10,000 per mile, 20 years, 7 per cent., payable in New-York, complete next November. 90 and interest.

COLUMBUS (O.) AND ROCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND,

connecting Columbus with Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, 7 per cent., price 80 and interest.

ORANGE AND NEWARK,

principal and interest guaranteed by New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, 7 per cent., free of Government tax, 95 and interest. These Bonds pay from 7⅛ to 9⅜ per cent. interest.

OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

The following Bonds and Coupons, the property of the customers of the Ocean National Bank, were stolen on the 27th or 28th of June, 1869. The public are cautioned against purchasing the same:

No. 77,000, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... $500
No. 38,630, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... 500
No. 39,544, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... 500
No. 108,722, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... 500
No. 77,055, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... 1,000
No. 138,094, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Coupon Bond, for.... 1,000
No. 475, Land Grant Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division..... 1,000
No. 63,712, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for..... 1,000
No. 23,145, 5-20 of 1867, U. S. Bond, for..... 1,000
No. 19,830, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for..... 1,000
No. 19,831, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for..... 1,000
No. 19,832, 5-20 of 1865, U. S. Bond, for..... 1,000

Loan of June, 1865, $50,000.

No. 99,169 to 99,183, both inclusive.

Coupons from 6 ⊕ cent. of 1881 Bonds, dated Nov. 16, 1861. Nos. 30,083, 30,086, 30,087, 30,088, 31,718, 31,722, 32,895, 101,326, 101,327, 101,327. From U. S. 5-20, July 1, 1867, No. 101,285 to 118,291, both inclusive.

From 5-20 of 1867, Nos. 155,200 to 155,285, both inclusive, $50 each—three (3) Coupons of each number due July 1, 1869, and January 1, 1869. From 10-40s, No. 90,991 to 91,040, both inclusive, two (2) Coupons of each number, $25 each, due Nov., 1868 and May, 1869.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING BONDS WERE stolen from the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK on Sunday last:

$22,000.....	viz.: Bonds.	$1,000
146,975.....	2.....	2,000
146,979 to 146,980.....	2.....	2,000
102,431.....	1.....	1,000
144,991.....	1.....	5,000
141,796 to 141,800.....	5.....	1,000
11,917.....	1.....	1,000
33,182.....	1.....	1,000
11,914.....	2.....	2,000
11,912 to 11,913.....	2.....	1,000
39,347 to 39,348.....	2 of $500.....	2,000
36,932 to 36,935.....	4 of $500.....	2,000
49,519.....	1.....	500
4,000.....	2.....	1,000
36,886 to 36,887.....	2.....	2,000
4,600 to 4,604.....	5.....	500
4,569.....	1.....	1,000
Total.....	31	$23,000
	And	
$18,000.....	viz.:	1867s
84,046 to 84,051.....	6.....	$6,000
105,597 to 105,599.....	3.....	3,000
105,615.....	1.....	1,000
118,385 to 118,387.....	3.....	3,000
26,317 to 26,318.....	2.....	2,000
122,656.....	1.....	1,000
122,666.....	1.....	1,000
120,578.....	1.....	1,000
Total.....		$18,000
	And	
$19,000.....	viz.: Bonds.	1865s, new
100,469 to 100,487.....	19 of $1,000 each.....	$19,000
	And	
$15,000.....	viz.: Bonds.	10-40s
39,231 to 39,237.....	7.....	$7,000
51,476 to 51,478.....	3.....	3,000
31,660.....	1.....	1,000
31,967.....	1.....	1,000
12,858 to 12,860.....	3.....	3,000
Total.....		$15,000
Grand total.....		$75,000

A reward of twenty-five per cent. will be paid for the restoration, in whole or part, on application to CAPTAIN JNO. S. YOUNG, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 17.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,

JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Bonds,

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,

DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,

DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,

DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,

due July 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax; also,

ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

$25,000 REWARD.

The Board of Directors of the Ocean National Bank will pay the sum of $25,000 for the arrest and final conviction of the party or parties who robbed the bank, between the evening of the 26th and the morning of the 28th of June, 1869; also, for the recovery and return of the money stolen, twenty-five per cent. (25 per cent.) of the amount returned; also, for the recovery and return of United States bonds stolen 10 per cent. (ten per cent.) of amount returned; also a liberal per centum for the return of miscellaneous securities.

By order of the Board.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

LOST OR MISLAID.

$27,000 Florida Railroad Company 8 per cent. Freeland bonds with coupons, from March 1, 1860, inclusive, Nos. 421 to 455, 471 and 472 for $1,000 each. A suitable reward will be paid for them if left at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 38 Wall-st. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said bonds.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1869.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY:

The undersigned will receive proposals to the 12th inst, inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said Bonds, for the purpose of the sinking Fund.

JAMES BROWN,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, } Trustees.
LOWELL HOLBROOK,

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 229 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON the Ten per Cent. Land Grant, Sinking Fund, First and only Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at the Ocean National Bank on and after that date.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD Stocks and Bonds, Insurance and Bank Stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company Branch Line (St. Paul to Watab) First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons maturing July 1, will be paid on presentation at office of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

SCIOTO COUNTY COUPONS, MATURing July 1, will be paid on presentation at the National Currency Bank, No. 2 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPALLOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,

NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

GIVE NOTICE

That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,

Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of

CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL..... $1,000,000
PAID IN..... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.

D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital..... $250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869..... 112,000
Assets..... 362,000

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend,
Chas. R. Smith,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 30 | Malta, Thursday, July 15
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1 | Scotia, Wednesday, July 21
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Persia, Thursday, July 22
Sumania, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Palmyra, Thursday, July 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin....$120, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid much transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA.....July 3 | IOWA.....July 17
DORIAN.....July 7 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CAMBRIA.....July 10 | COLUMBIA.....July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax).....Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30 and $35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. Johns, N. F.	45	St. Johns, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Drafts can be brought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 48 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons.....July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.....July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,000 tons.....July 28, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,985 tons.....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton, $30, Curr'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency | To Paris.... 38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, July 3, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $36; currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST. Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$150	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1.....CARLTON | JULY 21.....COLORADO.
JULY 11.....ARIZONA | AUG. 1.....COSTA RICA.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers for collecting inland freights.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ——, Sept. 24.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 9 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, foot of Rector-st.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKES.....July 28

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE VIA LAMBERVILLE AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 38 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....KNOWLES.....Saturday, July 3
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL.....Saturday, July 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.), forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 78 William-st.

The SARAGOSSA will sail July 14.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., No. 306 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by M. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports, every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for Bay, Farm, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBEN WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 6 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded promptly. G. R. DUNN,

Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20. Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40. Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

Will leave New-York from Pier No. 26 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $42. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 26 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

L. B. & S. S. R. R.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Thurs., June 24...3:30 P. M.	Thurs., June 24...7 A. M.
Sat., June 26.....9 A. M.	Fri., June 25.....7:30 A. M.
Sun., June 27.....8 A. M.	Sat., June 26.....5:30 P. M.
Mon., June 28.....7 A. M.	Sun., June 27.....5 P. M.
Tues., June 29.....7 A. M.	Mon., June 28.....11 A. M.
Wed., June 30.....8 A. M.	Wed., June 30.....12 M.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31, Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Three times daily, half railroad fare. The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Hudson, Athens and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, (Sundays excepted,) from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8½, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to Huntington, 50c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st., daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2 P. M.

D. D. T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT on Sundays for Yonkers, Nyack, Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all edge daily, at 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE-STS. NEW-YORK CITY, June 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, P. M., of July 26, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this District with nineteen hundred and ninety-one cords of merchantable hard wood (128 cubic feet) and seven thousand and thirty-two (7,032) tons (2,240 pounds) best quality Pennsylvania coal, egg, stove and nut sizes, to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Governor's Island, N. Y. H., 250 tons stove, and 1,250 tons egg coal.
Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., 250 tons egg coal.
Fort Wood, N. Y. H., 197 tons egg coal.
Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., 327 cords wood, 357 tons stove and 357 tons egg coal.
Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., 27 tons nut, 112 tons stove, and 253 tons egg coal.
Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., 558 tons egg coal.
Willet's Point, 142 cords wood, 727 tons stove, 150 tons egg and 60 tons nut coal.
David's Island, 281 tons egg coal.
Fort Adams, R. I., 235 cords wood, 462 tons egg coal.
Fort Trumbull, Conn., 40 tons egg and 20 tons nut coal.
West Point, N. Y., 281 cords wood and 900 tons egg coal.
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., 180 cords wood and 229 tons egg coal.
Watertown Arsenal, Mass., 51 cords wood and 162 tons egg coal.
Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, 240 cords wood.
Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, 62 cords wood and 355 tons egg coal.
Fort Preble, Me., 123 cords wood and 335 tons egg coal.
Fort Sullivan, Me., 350 cords wood.

The wood is to be delivered on the wharves of the respective posts, and the coal in the yards or places provided for its reception at each post, and paid for according to the weights as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the wood and coal called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed or advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the coal and wood at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Proposals for wood or coal," (as the case may be,) to whom application should be made for additional particulars.

By order of Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General United States Army, and Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

WM. T. HOWELL, Brevet Major,
Acting Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Chief Quartermaster First District, Department of the East.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of July 26, 1869, for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY to the Revenue vessels on this station, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

Schedules of the articles to be furnished, with all necessary information in regard to proposals, may be obtained, by responsible parties only in the Ship Chandlery trade, at the Revenue Cutter Office, Custom-house.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 17, 1869.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 26d day of July, at 12 M., for supplying RATIONS to the Revenue vessels on this station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. The ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, without spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and are to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents legend distinctly marked on each.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING, TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE DIFFERENT NAVY-YARDS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock, A. M. of the 21st of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Material for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must state whether he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they live.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. An additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax, Canvas, &c.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock, Rag and Cot Stuff.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.
No. 5—Galley Iron.
No. 7—Chain Cable.
No. 8—Hardware.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.
No. 12—Leather.
No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 14—Ox-hides for Rope.
No. 15—Oakum.
No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 18—Stationery.
No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 20—Firewood and Charcoal.
No. 21—Sand.

The following are the classes by their numbers required at the respective Navy-yards:

CHARLESTOWN,
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 16, 18, 21.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE STEAM CUTTERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1869.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of July next, for the construction of two Revenue Steam Cutters of wood or iron, one Propeller and three Side-wheel.

Specifications in detail will be furnished bidders on application in person or by letter to this Department, or to the Collectors of Customs at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Proposals should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and indorsed on the envelope,

"Proposals for Building Revenue Steam Cutters."

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly. It will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3, 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

1869. JULY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after NEXT WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

EASTBURN'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 349 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $3,950,697 07.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 293 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. RULL, President.
F. KRELL, 2d, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 28th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. SEYMOUR, of the town of Mount Clair and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in bankruptcy, at No. 29 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 30th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 26th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC WOOD, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court, by Isaac Wood, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Buildings, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, June 15, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SELAH REEVE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said

THE CAPTURED CUBANS.

Colonel Byron's Expedition Pursued and Overtaken in Long Island Sound.

The Men Brought to the Navy-Yard in a Half-Famished Condition.

The Eight Hundred Men in Buckram Dwindled to One Hundred and Forty—Colonel Byron Makes His Escape—The Names of the Captives.

Lively excitement was caused at the Brooklyn Navy-yard early yesterday morning by the arrival of two United States revenue cutters, having in convoy two tugboats with a portion of the Cuban expedition on board. The vessels made their arrival just before daybreak, and anchored off Cobb Dock. It soon transpired that the filibusters were captured in Long Island Bound, near Fort Schuyler, on Tuesday evening, in a nearly famished condition, not having tasted food of any consequence for two days.

THE PURSUIT.

According to the account of the officers of the revenue cutters *Mahonning* and *McCulloch*, they were ordered to proceed up Long Island Sound on Tuesday afternoon in pursuit of the Cuban expedition, which was reported to have left this City for Gardiner's Island, on the Long Island coast, and within a short distance of the ocean. A recruit who deserted furnished the United States Marshal and United States District Attorney with the information which led to the pursuit. He said that three tugboats lay off the island named the *H. D. Coole*, *Jonathan Chase* and *Wm. H. Webb*, which carried troops who were about to sail for the invasion of Cuba, and that they were waiting for the appearance of the steamer *Catharine Whiting*, which was to take them to sea. Shortly after 6 o'clock in the evening the revenue cutters came in sight of the tugboats *Coole* and *Webb*, which were quickly recognized as the objects of the search. They were about five miles from Fort Schuyler, and were coming down the Sound, but stopped when two shots from the cutters made known to those on board that it was dangerous to attempt to escape. Both tugs were boarded, and were found to contain upward of one hundred men, the majority being on the *Coole*, which was the largest boat. The *McCulloch* took charge of the *Coole*, and the *Mahonning* of the *Webb*. After signaling with rockets, the revenue officers decided to anchor off Fort Schuyler for the night, with the captured vessels under their stern and in range of their guns, which were ready for use in case the prizes should endeavor to run away.

THE CAPTIVES VERY SUBMISSIVE.

The filibusters offered no resistance, but behaved in a very peaceable and submissive manner. They represented that they were very hungry, and asked to have some rations served them. Each man received a cracker and some coffee, which they heartily devoured for want of something better. The Captains of the cutters said that it was all they had to furnish, being exceedingly scant of provisions. As soon as the men had been fed they stretched themselves out on the decks, completely exhausted with their three days' sufferings. Yesterday morning they reached the Navy-yard, when they were transferred from the tugs to the *Vermont*, the United States receiving ship. The fact of their arrest was telegraphed to Washington, and orders were returned to keep them in detention.

ESCAPE OF COLONEL BYRON.

The men who were caught formed a portion of Colonel JOHN WHITEHEAD BYRON's command, that officer being one of the prisoners. He was on board the *Coole* at the time of her arrival at the Navy-yard, but subsequently made his escape in a most daring manner. He made two attempts, the last of which was successful. On the first he managed to get off the tug-boat without detection, after which he passed through the Navy-yard to the outer gate on York-street, when he was brought to a halt by a sentinel. He was then identified and taken back among his comrades. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning he disappeared a second time and was not recaptured. It was supposed that he left in disguise. His companion stated that he did not escape, and the only conjecture left was that he got by the guards by some sharp ruse. When his flight was discovered it took the Marshal's officers entirely by surprise. They could hardly believe that he had outwitted them. Marines were detailed to examine the tugboat, in the expectation that he might be secreted on board. Considerable chagrin was felt at his escape, as he was known as one of the prominent leaders of the expedition.

RUMORS THAT A PART OF THE EXPEDITION ESCAPED.

When the United States authorities in this City learned of the seizure of the tugs, they congratulated themselves that they had got possession of the entire expedition.

It was claimed, however, by the Cuban officers, that the most important part of the expedition is still safe, and that Colonel RYAN's command, numbering about 250 men, together with two sloops filled with armament and ammunition, are somewhere in the vicinity of Gardiner's Island. When the captured filibusters separated from Colonel RYAN on Tuesday, he told them that he was determined to go to Cuba, refusing to return to this City. His command was on board the *Chase*, which was last seen near New-London. It was reported yesterday afternoon that revenue cutters had been dispatched there in search of him, and that it was probable that he would be caught.

SENORS ALFARO AND BASSORA CAPTURED.

Among those who were found on board the *Coole* were SeÑor ALFARO, the Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, and Dr. BASSORA, also belonging to the Junta.

THE ARMS RECOVERED.

After the recruits had been placed on board the *Vermont* yesterday, they were directed to give up all the weapons which they had. They produced revolvers, bowie-knives, dirks, swords and other implements, which were placed in a locker by Ensign MEEKER. The most deadly-looking weapon which was received was a bottle of whisky. Some of the patriots were furnished with telescopes, hammocks, rubber blankets, shawls, carpet-bags and other articles. One man was in possession of a Spanish dictionary, which he evidently intended to study on the filibustering journey.

"A GOOD SQUARE MEAL."

Rations were given to the recruits in the afternoon, and they said that they were the first good food that they had eaten since Saturday evening. They were subsequently allowed the run of the vessel by Lieutenant-Commander NORTON, who obtained a promise from their leaders that they would not misuse the liberty extended to them. The following are the names of the captives on the *Vermont*:

LIST OF CAPTIVES.

Gonzalo Castanon,	Pedro Torano,
John Evans,	Juan C. Gocorro,
Francisco Valeri,	Felipe Montero,
Valentine Moreira,	Alce F. H. Meria,
Julius Gulleta,	Felice Ortega,
George Barnes,	Ramon Rorería,
Simon Prieto,	Guillemus P. Pueblers,
Julio Ziriga,	Jose Diaz,
John Williamson,	Octavio Granterach,
Henry Evans,	Andres Pimentel,
Juan Elscuatti,	Francisco V. Tapia,
Nicholas Evans,	Victoriano Ortega,
Manuel M. Roderiguez,	Gregoria Bucenio,
Francisco Muro,	Jose Galan,
Antonio Murio,	Carlos Fassari,
Antonio Cabargas,	Alexander Larel,
Francisco Olivaraz,	Jose Crespo,
Charles Munroe,	Hernando F. Rivero,
Carlos Hernandez,	Francisco Gelabert,
Jose Mangero,	Pedro Orvaco,
Carlos Farro,	Enrique Mardio,
Augustin Delatorre,	Ramon Perez,
Raphael Orns,	Antonio Beneters,
Juan Santos,	Tank Cassane,
Manuel Castellanos,	Francisco Agramonte,
Gustavo Espin,	Manuel M. de Meza,
Jose M. Mustalier,	Luis E. de Cristo,
Dr. J. F. Bassora,	Leon Crispo,
Diego Diaz,	Thomas Dondey,
Joseo Fernandez,	Terrence Quney,
Josepe Rallier,	F. Barton,
Antoine Rollin,	John Mansfield,
Ignacio Alfaro,	W. M. Marquez,
Felipe Barreta,	Jose Anzel Valera,
Santiago Alonzo,	Martin Yarcia,
Ricord P. de Leon,	Jose Pedroso,
Manuel Carsaullor,	Domingo Gomez,
Juan Hernandez,	S. Lavedo,
Jaime Zemer,	Jose Veyanza,
T. H. Keats,	Manuel Guerra,
F. Marino,	Pedro Lesserf,
Pedro Adad,	Martin B. Brennan,
John Carson,	John McDowell,
Santiago Alonzo,	James Cahill,
Octavius Caccaral,	John Williams,
Julius Gonzalez,	Robert Roberts,
Edward Hidalgo Gati,	George E. Waters,
Antonio Lopez,	William H. Linsey,
Andreas Contas,	Edward Burns,
A. Lonens,	Thomas Farrell,
Henrique Crispo,	William Brown,
Ignacio Cespedes,	Michael Doyle,
John M. Stafford,	Branlis Satolango,
J. Simonson,	Ricardo Costalez,
Thomas Masterson,	Federico Garcia,
Charles Gronouch,	Jose Calvo,
Edward Allen,	Luis Francisco,
Juan Alvarado,	M. D. Atkinson,
Loemaris Henry,	T. F. O'Neill,
Francisco Garcia,	J. F. Dixon,
Charles Mayer,	James Lindsey,
Judmicio Izquierdo,	Edward Richardson,
Edward Hemera,	Charles Kearns,
Jose Cuerras,	Thomas McKeon,
Domingo Alvares,	Eugene J. Courtney,
Castmiro Marieno,	B. J. Leonard,
Juan Enriques,	George B. King,
Joaquin Ayala,	Joseph M. Gibbon,
Manuel Pereira,	Edward Murtagh,
Enrique Vatiente,	D. P. Woods.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE JUNTA.

The report of the mishap which had befallen the expedition was received by the Cubans and their friends in this City with feelings of sorrow, such as might be occasioned by some terrible disaster. The grief of the Junta was very poignant from the fact that it cost its members $250,000 to fit out the expedition. They did not seem to give up all hopes of final success, however. It is said that they will now resort to a bold plan to ascertain if the sympathies of the American people are with or against the Cubans in their struggle with the Spaniards. The plan is to have the arrested filibusters immediately brought to trial, and to see what disposition will be made with them.

Instructions of the Government to Attorney-General Pierrepont.

On Tuesday Mr. PIERREPONT, the United States District-Attorney, was informed by a deserter from the Cuban filibusters' ranks, that three tugboats, the *McCoole*, *May Bee* and *Chase*, were lying in the Sound with four hundred men on board bound for Cuba. He telegraphed to the Secretary of State for directions, and received orders to cause the arrest of the whole expedition and to hand the prisoners over to Admiral GODON. In compliance with this order he dispatched the steam revenue cutters *McCulloch* and *Campbell* in search of the filibusters. They succeeded in capturing the vessels with their human freight, and took them to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where they now await the order of the President.

Proposed Settlement of Exiled Cubans in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton (N. J.) Gazette, June 29.

Mr. MONTAGUE and others of the Cuban Junta have purchased the well-known Hoboken estate in Bergen County, for the purpose of laying it out into villa plots. It comprises 170 acres, beautifully located on the east bank of the Passaic River, with water front of one mile, extending down the river from the Erie Railway Bridge. The grounds are rolling, with a considerable portion covered with forest trees and shrubbery. The Holman Mansion, which was erected at a cost of $60,000, stands on a high piece of ground, a short distance back from the river. Since the property has come into the hands of the present owners, a large wing has been erected, and the house is now occupied as a hotel, the proprietor being Mr. ISAAC HERBERT, who last year was the host of Rutherford Park Hotel, a short distance below. In the rear of the hotel is a beautiful lake, fed by never-failing springs, from which the hotel receives its supply of pure water. The grounds are being laid out into villa lots.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Races—Second Day—Fanny Ludlow, Vauxhall, Metairie, Pompey Payne and Sleety the Winners.

Yesterday was the second day of the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association Summer race meeting. The weather was very unfavorable in the morning, slight showers of rain falling in the forenoon, and the black, lowering clouds that filled the sky betokening a rain-storm. The attendance was consequently very small, and the racing itself was far from interesting to the beholders. The track was very heavy.

THE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES,

for all ages, one and a quarter miles, had nineteen entries, but only three of the number came to the post. These were Mr. ECKERSON's ch. h. *Metairie*, 5 years, 115 pounds; Colonel MCDANIELS' ch. f. *Lizzie Rogers*, 4 years, 104 pounds, and F. MORRIS' b. f. *Fanny Ludlow*, 4 years, 105 pounds. In the betting *Fanny Ludlow* was at first the favorite, but before the start *Metairie* had such a host of admirers that he supplanted Mr. MORRIS' filly, and in one of the last pools sold before the start he sold for $100, to *Fanny Ludlow* and *Lizzie Rogers* combined, $85. A good start was effected, and as they passed the stand, (the start being from the three-quarter pole,) *Metairie* was leading *Fanny Ludlow* half a length. Rounding the turn, Mr. MORRIS' filly took the lead, held it throughout, and although *Metairie* got very close to her at the half-mile pole, and in coming up the homestretch gave his backers some hopes of victory, *Fanny Ludlow* won the race by three-quarters of a length in 2:08.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Sweepstakes for all ages, one and a quarter miles; $50 entrance, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared; $500 added; second horse to receive $100 out of the stakes.

F. Morris' b. f. Fanny Ludlow, 4 years, 105 pounds... 1
J. Eckerson's ch. h. Metairie, 5 years, 115 pounds.... 2
D. McDaniels' ch.f. Lizzie Rogers, 4 years, 104 pounds 3
Time—3:08.

THE PROSPECT PARK CUP,

value $750, two miles and a quarter, had nine entries, only two of which faced the starter. These were *Vauxhall* and *General Yorke*, and the recent performances of *Vauxhall* were so brilliant that the betting was $400 to $100 on his winning. He held up with *General Yorke* for the first half mile, both being so closely locked together that neither had any perceptible advantage, but from the half-mile pole *Vauxhall* steadily drew away, and increasing his lead at every stride, won easily by ten lengths in 4:38½.

SECOND RACE.—Prospect Park Cup, value $750, two miles and a quarter; added to a sweepstakes of $100 each, half forfeit, the second horse to receive $150:

McConnell & Thompson's b. c. Vauxhall, 4 years.... 1
C. Livingston's ch. h. General Yorke, 5 years..... 2
Time—4:38½.

THE THIRD RACE

was for a purse of $300, one mile and a half, with five pounds allowed for maiden horses. The runners were Mr. SANFORD'S *gr. c. Hotspur*, 4 years, (full brother to *Asteroid*;) Mr. ECKERSON'S ch. h. *Metairie*, 5 years; C. LITTLEFIELD'S ch. m. *Hira*, 5 years, and D. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Albuera*, 4 years. The betting in the pools at first was *Hira*, $525; *Hotspur*, $510; *Metairie* and *Albuera* together in the field, $70. This race afforded another of the glorious uncertainties of the turf; for before the start *Hotspur* was backed at even against the field, but he showed himself unworthy of his illustrious lineage, for *Metairie*, although he had run and lost a race just previous to the present one, and was not backed by his stable for a dollar, made the running from the start, and won easily by four lengths; *Hotspur* beating *Hira* by ten lengths. Time—2:57½.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, one mile and a half:

J. Eckerson's ch. h. Metairie, 114 pounds..... 1
W. H. Sanford's gr. c. Hotspur, 103 pounds..... 2
C. Littlefield's ch. m. Hira, 111 pounds..... 3
D. McDaniels' b. f. Albuera, 100 pounds..... 4
Time—3:07½.

THE FOURTH RACE

was for a purse of $400, one mile and three-quarters, with a five-pound penalty for winners this season. Only *Pompey Payne* and *Julius* ran, and the former easily landed the odds of $100 to $5 that his sanguine backers laid on his winning.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, one mile and three-quarters: winners this season, five pounds extra.

W. R. Babcock's b. c. Pompey Payne, 3 years, 90 pounds..... 1
D. McDaniels' b. h. Julius, aged, 118 pounds..... 2
Time, 3:32¾.

THE FIFTH RACE,

for a purse of $400, two miles and a quarter, had only two runners, Mr. ECKERSON'S b. m. *Sleety*, 5 years, 111 pounds, and D. MCDANIELS' b. f. *Sarah B.*, 4 years, 106 pounds. The betting was $100 to $40 on *Sleety*, and after the best race of the day she won it by three-quarters of a length very cleverly.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400 for all ages, two miles and a quarter.

J. J. Eckerson's b. m. Sleety, 5 years..... 1
D. McDaniels' b. f. Sarah B., 4 years..... 2
Time—4:27¼.

The Liverpool Summer Meeting.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30.

The Liverpool Summer meeting commenced yesterday.

The Liverpool St. Leger, a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each, with 500 sovereigns added, for three-year olds, was won by Mr. R. EASTWOOD's ch. c. *Blair Drummond*, (late *Shennington*,) beating Mr. A. MCDONAGH's b. c. *Royal Boy*, by *Young Melbourne*, out of sister to *Bay Rosalind*, second; and Mr. SAXON's b. c. *Chassepot*, by *Ratapian*, out of *Minnie*, by *Weatherbit*, third. The betting at the start stood two to one against the winner, three to one against *Royal Boy*, and five to one against *Chassepot*.

The Great Lancashire Produce Stakes of 10 sovereigns each, with 100 sovereigns added, for two-year olds, the produce of mares covered in 1866, was won by Lord STAMFORD's b. f. *My Lady*, by *Lambton*, out of *Little Lady*, beating Mr. R. MORRIS' br. f. *Eloquence*, by *Carnival*, out of *Madrigal*, second, and Mr. SAXON's b. f., by *Defender*, out of *Imporition*, third. The betting at the start was five to one against the winner. Three ran.

Trotting in Rensselaer Park at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 30.

To-day was the second day's meeting of the Rensselaer Park Association.

The first race was for a purse of $800, for all horses that have never trotted better than 2:44; $500 to first horse, $200 to second and $100 to third. Six started.

Locust, driven by DAN MACE, won in three straight heats; SAUNDERS' *a. g. Fred* took second, and DOUGHERTY's *John A. Griswold* third money. Time—2:29, 2:34 and 2:31.

The second race was postponed on account of the lateness of the hour. The track was heavy, owing to the heavy rain during the forenoon. The attendance was good.

There will be three races Thursday, for which there are twenty-one entries.

OCEAN BANK ROBBERY.

Recovery of $268,021 of the Stolen Securities.

The Burglars Abandon their Booty—It is Sent in a Trunk to Police Captain Jourdan—An Interesting Table of Contents.

The announcement yesterday morning that the stolen bonds and money of the Ocean Bank had been recovered, created considerable stir in business circles, and filled the hearts of unhappy depositors with hopeful anticipations. This robbery, and other equally bold and ingenious ones of a late date, have rendered depositors exceedingly nervous as to the description of the vaults, the make of the safes and locks, and the character of the companies with whom they intrust their funds. The late burglary at Philadelphia attracted, and the Ocean Bank robbery renewed, the attention of depositors to the new system lately inaugurated by the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, of which Mr. FRANCIS H. JENKS is President. This Company—we believe there are also others in the country—makes the safe-keeping of valuables in burglar-proof vaults under guarantee from loss by fire, theft, burglary and accident a special and sole business; they have special police guards at all times in their building, and the chances of the light-fingered gentry are very slim indeed.

The first rumors regarding the recovery of the stolen securities of the Ocean Bank were various—that the whole amount had been recovered, that the burglars had been captured, that the detectives had done wonders. It was not until late in the afternoon that the real facts were known. Even at the bank, up to 3 o'clock, no one had heard authoritatively that any portion of the property had been found or captured. The only person who could give any information on the subject was Superintendent KENNEDY, and he furnished the Press with the following facts:

Early yesterday morning at about 2:15 o'clock, while Patrolman DONOHUE was on his beat in Elizabeth-street, two men called his attention to a small trunk standing on the sidewalk opposite the door of No. 3. The men's names were JOHN KILTON, of No. 8 Franklin-street, and JOHN GOWAN, of No. 30½ Catharine-street. Upon examining the trunk more closely, the officer found it tied with a cord, and a piece of paper attached to it, on which was written, "For Captain JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward." DONOHUE immediately sent for the Captain, who upon his arrival cut open the trunk, and found, to his surprise, a large quantity of bills, notes and money, which evidently belonged to the Ocean National Bank.

The contents of the trunk were afterward found to be as follows:

Bonds and stocks	$142,350 00
Checks on sundry banks	120,173 79
Coupons detached	82 50
Owed issue of Ocean Bank	475 00
Owed issue of other banks	41 00
Receipts	4,900 00
Total	$268,021 29

The bonds and stocks were not in United States securities.

Beyond these facts the Superintendent declined to furnish further information.

The captured trunk was brought to the bank late in the afternoon, where it was regarded with curiosity by the clerks. It was a small hair box about two feet long and one foot high. The extent of the contents was not made known even to the employes.

Another experiment was made on the safe lock yesterday evening by a man who proposed to show how the burglars could have opened the safe without the use of ingenious tools, such as were successfully used by Mr. ENSIGN on Tuesday. He claimed that they could have taken an impression of the combination on a previous occasion, would visit the premises and then picked the real lock when opportunity offered. Owing to a defect in his materials, this person did not succeed yesterday. He continues his attempt to-day.

Can Combination Locks be Picked?—Denial by a Manufacturer.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 30, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article on the Ocean Bank robbery, on the eighth page of your to-day's issue, is calculated to needlessly alarm the community. The inference drawn is, that a person with ordinary capacity can learn in fifteen minutes how to open any combination lock. This is simply untrue. There are half a dozen manufacturers of different bank locks who will place $10,000 each behind their respective locks, to be forfeited in case it is picked, and any party not crediting this statement has only to place equal confidence in their ability, and they will have the opportunity to make a very large sum in a very short time. Yours, &c., MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway.

[The statement alluded to by Messrs MARVIN & Co. was a very plain and definite one. Mr. WM. F. ENSIGN, a manufacturer of safes, of this City, after picking the combination lock of the Ocean Bank vault, remarked to our reporter, then present, "that the means by which the unlocking is done are so simple that he could, in fifteen minutes' time, teach any person of ordinary capacity how to perform the operation." There was no wish to alarm the public; we only desire to forewarn them. If the locks can be picked, depositors, of all men, are entitled to know it.—Ed. TIMES.]

The Park Savings Bank Robbery—An Explanation.

The examination of EDWARD HANITSCHET, on a charge of having in his possession six $1,000 bonds of the Wallabout Improvement, recently stolen from the Park Savings Bank, took place Tuesday afternoon. Mr. OLMSTEAD, President of the bank, identified five of the bonds, and CHARLES NIEMAN, of No. 170 Eldridge-street, New-York, testified that on Thursday last he saw $20,000 worth of bonds in the possession of the prisoner. The further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon, the Magistrate refusing in the meantime to admit the prisoner to bail.

We are informed that Mr. SAMUEL V. FRENCH, broker, of No. 176 Fulton-street, New-York, was the person through whose instrumentality the arrest of the young man HANITSCHET was effected. HANITSCHET called upon Mr. FRENCH at his office on Friday last, and offered one of the stolen bonds (No. 251) for sale. Mr. FRENCH referred to his memorandum of the stolen numbers, and finding that this was one of them, requested HANITSCHET to call again at noon on the following day. Immediately after the departure of HANITSCHET, Mr. FRENCH went to Brooklyn, and stated the circumstances of the case to the attorney of the Park Savings Bank. HANITSCHET called again at the stipulated time on Saturday, and accompanied Mr. FRENCH to Brooklyn, where he was arrested by order of the Vice-President of the bank. When taken into custody, HANITSCHET said he was the clerk of C. B. LE BARON, a broker in Pine-street, New-York. LE BARON was then arrested and held to bail, together with JOHN ROAS, Jr. On Monday Mr. FRENCH was also arrested on a charge of complicity, but gave bail. He claims that this arrest was an unjust proceeding, as he had no knowledge of HANITSCHET until the moment the stolen bond was offered by the latter for sale, and as his prompt communication with the officers of the bank led to the capture of HANITSCHET and the recovery of six of the bonds.

The New-Jersey Central Railroad Nuisance—Indignation Meeting Last Night.

An indignation meeting was held last evening at the City Hall, Jersey City, for the purpose of protesting against the horrible and pestiferous stench emitted from the garbage brought from New-York and dumped on the grounds alongside the Company's railroad track in Jersey City. The nuisance has already been referred to by the daily papers. The meeting last night was very largely attended, especially by prominent citizens, many of whom publicly testified to the existence of the alleged nuisance. Ex-Mayor ROMER was called to the chair, and among others present were Drs. Jewell, Varick, Quimby and Youlin, and Messrs. Hart, Murray, Rouse, Bevans, Harney, &c.

The testimony of each of the doctors present was that the present condition of the Central Railroad land in the neighborhood of the bay is detrimental to public health, and conducive of pestilence and disease. Dr. VARICK urged the importance of the formation of a Vigilance Committee to wait upon the Central Railroad Company and let them understand that the public intended to have the nuisance abated, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. The following resolution was adopted to the effect that a Committee of nine be appointed to draw up resolutions and wait on the Central Railroad Company and explain to them that the citizens of Jersey City were determined that not another carload of garbage shall be dumped there. The following Committee was then appointed: Messrs. Hart, Jewell, Murray, Varick, Youlin, Quimby, Rouse, Bevans and Harney, after which the meeting adjourned to the call of the chair.

Board of Excise.

The Metropolitan Board of Excise met yesday afternoon, President HENRY SMITH in the chair. Six complaints against liquor dealers for violating the law were disposed of as follows:

Robert Harrison, No. 57 Macdougal-street, license revoked; Jacob Haansaer, No. 21 Chrystie-street, dismissed; C. J. & John Morrell, No. 72 Avenue B, not revoked; John Bohl, No. 5 Denham-place, Brooklyn, adjourned; Fritz Prabant, No. 25 Court-street, Brooklyn, adjourned; James Moore, No. 253 First-avenue, dismissed. The Board then adjourned for one week.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

First Annual Regatta—A Sudden Hurricane—Racing—Yacht Capsized—An Uncertain Event.

The dull and heavy atmosphere yesterday morning did not give promise of a fine day for the first annual Regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club. But at 11 a change took place, and a light wind sprang up from the west southwest. The change had an exhilerating effect upon the members of the Club, and immediately a great degree of activity was discoverable about the craft. Ropes and rigging were overhauled, and everything was put in readiness for the event.

THE ENTRIES.

There were eight entries for the contest, but at the last moment, one of the first-class sloops, the *William Seaman*, drew out, leaving but seven in the race. They were as follows:

First Class.

Wm. K. Knapp, twenty-four feet, one-half inch, owned by D. Fitzgerald. Vice-Commodore, sailed by Captain H. Munson, Sr.

Three Sisters, twenty-two feet two inches, owned by C. H. Longstreet, Commodore, sailed by C. W. Ridley.

Beverwic, twenty-eight feet, owned by W. E. Brinkerhoof, sailed by Chas. Byatt.

Nellie B., twenty-two feet, six inches, owned by D. W. Beardsley, sailed by D. W. Beardsley.

Mary Louise, twenty-two feet, six inches, owned by D. Ransom, sailed by John Munson.

Second Class.

Skip Jack, eighteen feet, two inches, owned by J. D. Brassington, sailed by Alonzo Gibson.

Seaman Raynor, seventeen feet, four inches, owned by Wm. O'Bryan, sailed by Wm. O'Bryan.

The ground covered by the race was twenty miles, and was as follows: From the Clubhouse, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem, through Bronx Kills, round Success Buoy, off the mouth of Cow Bay, and return to the middle ground outside the Kills.

The Judges, who also acted as the Regatta Committee, were JAMES CLARK, JOHN HANSON and STEPHEN VAN NOSTRAND. According to a rule laid down by these gentlemen, no allowance at all was to be made for canvas, instead of which an allowance of two minutes to each foot of difference in the lengths of the respective craft was given—one-half to be allowed in the start, and one-half on the return. According to this rule the boats were started as follows:

Boats.	Time.
Seaman Raynor	1 o'clock
Skip Jack	1:0.55
Three Sisters	1:4.55
Nellie B.	1:5.55
Mary Louise	1:5.15
Wm. K. Knapp	1:6.47
Favorita	1:10.45

At the time of starting the wind was very light, and the little craft maintained very nearly the relative positions occupied in the start all the way through the Kills. The steamtug *Brilliant* accompanied the fleet going out and returning, having on board a large party of ladies and gentlemen. The display of bunting flying from the steamer club-house and the masts of the vessels lying in the river, presented a very gay scene.

After clawing their way through the Kills, a good breeze was expected by the yachtsmen, but contrary to all anticipation, the wind left them in the lurch at Car Buoy, off Fort Schuyler, and they lay there nearly all the afternoon in a bunch. The calm lasted until about 4:45, when a hurricane jumped up out of the northwest. Before they could let go their jib, the squall struck the *Mary Louise* and she was capsized, her crew being precipitated into the water. They were picked up by the *Brilliant*, and the yacht was towed home. The other craft outrode the gale, although the wind blew very strong and the rain fell in torrents. In fact, the fall of rain was so great that it was impossible for the judges to tell when the boats turned the buoy.

Scudding before the gale for about an hour, the men got excited with the sport, and some handsome handling was done. The following is the time at which they turned the home stakeboat:

Boats.	H.	M.	Sec.
Wm. K. Knapp	6	44	40
Seaman Raynor	6	44	40
Favorita	6	56	40
Nellie B	7	13	45
Seaman Raynor	7	31	30
Skip Jack	7	32	15

The race will probably be run over at some time when the weather is more favorable.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held its meeting for the Sixth District last evening at Labanon Hall in Abingdon-square. Mrs. SARAH F. NORTON presided, and read to the audience several extracts from her lecture on "Inconsistancies," which she proposes to deliver throughout the country. It is a complete and carefully prepared review of the Woman's Suffrage question. Miss ANTHONY made an address on the cause. Dr. HOEBER and Mr. LEAVITT also addressed the meeting briefly. The delegates chosen to represent the Sixth Congressional District at the Saratoga Convention were Mrs. JENNIE JUNE CROLY, Miss JENNIE FIELDING and Mrs. SARAH F. NORTON.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY addresses the Mariners' Temperance Society at Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS, the retiring Assessor in the Second Internal Revenue District, was yesterday presented with a gold-headed ebony cane, by the assistant assessors and clerks. After the presentation, the books, papers, and all pertaining to the office, were informally handed over to the new Assessor, Mr. ALLABEN.

The members of the new Board of Fire Commissioners, who recently visited the Amoskeag Works, in New-Hampshire, to inspect steam fire engines, have instituted a criminal suit for libel against the *Sunday Mercury*, and appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday to give testimony. It is understood that a true bill was found against the proprietors of the paper. It appears that the paper referred to published an article charging the Commissioners alluded to with very disorderly conduct on their way to Boston, and appropriating public funds to pay their expenses, all which is denied by them.

At a late hour on Tuesday night a fire broke out in the three-story brick building at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixth-street, owned by IRA M. PEREGO. Before the flames were subdued damage was sustained to the amount of $11,000. The building, which is valued at $5,000, is insured in the Germania Company, New-York.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, JAMES CONNORS, a river pirate, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months; JOHN MCCABE and JOHN WILLIAMS, for grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for three years each, and ROBERT ARMSTRONG, a boy 16 years old, was sent to the Penitentiary for one year, for burglary.

The accident which occurred to Mr. JOHN A. ROEBLING, the engineer of the East River Bridge, at the Fulton Ferry, on Tuesday, resulted in his having four of the toes on the crushed foot amputated. The surgeons say he will be able to attend to business in a week or two.

New-Jersey.

The inquest on the body of the old man, ROBERT WILSON, who, it is alleged, was abducted from his home in New-York to the house of his brother, ISAAC WILSON, in Bergen, and there poisoned to death, was again continued before Coroner WHITE at Hoboken last evening. Coroner WHITE stated to the jury that he had received a letter from Professor DOREMUS, stating that he will have the analysis completed so as to be present and give the result on Tuesday evening, to which time the case was further adjourned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30—11 A. M.
Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds quiet at 80¾. Stocks steady: Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30—11 A. M.
COTTON—The market opens active. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30—1 P. M.
Linseed Oil £31 10 ₱ ton.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 30.
Cotton closed last night as follows: Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 147½f.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30—1 P. M.
Consols, for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@93. United States Five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Illinois Centrals, 95. The Stock Market is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30—1 P. M.
COTTON—The market is active, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—Pork flat. Cheese 60s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Tuesday, June 29.
COTTON—Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 148f.; Low Middlings, afloat, 148f.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30—4:30 P. M.
Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾@93 for the account. United States Five-twenty bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 30—4:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market closed active; Middling Uplands, 12¾d.@12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.@12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 18,000 bales.
The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst. (According to REUTER's telegrams) have been 15,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—The market is firmer.
PROVISIONS—Cheese, 68s. ₱ cwt. for American. Lard, 71s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30.
Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £31 15s. ₱ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 61s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, June 30.
Petroleum, 49½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Wednesday, June 30—Evening.
Cotton closed easier but not quotably lower.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 30 Evening.
United States five-twenty bonds, closed at 86¼@86⅜ for the old issue.

PARIS, Wednesday, June 30.
Bourse steady; Rentes, 70fr. 40c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 30.
TOBACCO active; Sound Planters' Lugs, $6@$7 75; Common Leaf, $8@9; Medium, $8@10; Black Wrapper, $10@15; Bright do., $25@60. COTTON heavy. FLOUR firm; Superfine, $4 75@5; Extra, $5 12½@5 50; Double Extra, $5 50@6 75; Treble Extra, $7@7 25. WHEAT firm; buyers and sellers apart. CORN firm; White in bulk, 60c.@61c.; Prime do. in sacks, 60c. OATS dull at 43c. in bulk; 45c.@46c. in sacks. RYE dull at $1@1 05. PORK quiet; Navy Mess, $22 50. BACON quiet; City Shoulders, 14c.; Country Clear Sides, 17½c. City do., 18½c. LARD nominal at 16c.@19½c. for Choice Steam and Kettle. WHISKY dull at 94c. CATTLE steady at $3 25@6 50. Live HOGS active at $7 50@8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls., Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 6,500 bushels; Oats, 3,300 bushels.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 30.
FLOUR dull, at $6@6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 easier; sales at $1 21@1 23; No. 2 at $1 20. CORN easier; No. 1 dull at 63c., and seller July; No. 2 at 67½c.@68½c., cash, and 67¾c.@68¾c., seller July. OATS dull; No. 2 at 63½c.@63¾c. RYE dull and lower; sales at $1 03. BARLEY nominal and unchanged. HIGHWINES dull. MESS PORK, $22 12½. LARD, 19c@19½c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 12½c.@12¾c. CATTLE active and higher, at $4 75@6@6 80@7 50 for butchers' to choice shipping. Live HOGS dull, neglected and nominal. FREIGHTS dull. RECEIPTS—2,560 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 5,500 head Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 1,900 Hogs.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 30.
FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $5 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $8 for White; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 40. CORN dull; sales 2,700 bushels Kiln-dried at 83c.; 2,000 bushels No. 1 at 82c., and No. 2 at 81c. RYE inactive. CORN-MEAL, $1 75 ₱ cwt. MILLFE